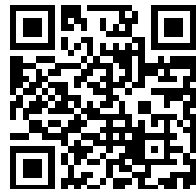

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HEBREW GRAMMAR

JOHN H. RAVEN



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How

THE ESSENTIALS OF
HEBREW GRAMMAR

WITH
LISTS OF WORDS FOR MEMORIZING

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PREFACE.

This book is not designed for general use but for gratuitous distribution among the students of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. The cost of printing is defrayed from the income of a fund established by a friend of the Seminary. This fund appropriately was made a memorial of the Rev. Archibald Laidlie, D.D., who in the year 1763 became one of the pastors of the Collegiate Church of New York and who was the first minister of the Dutch Church in America who preached regularly in the English language. This is not a complete Hebrew Grammar and must be supplemented by the teacher. For fuller information the student is referred to the larger grammars, especially Kautzsch's Gesenius. The purpose of this book is to present the real essentials of the language for the beginner in the briefest and clearest manner possible. The lists of Hebrew words are added that the student may gradually acquire a working vocabulary without which it is impossible to read the Hebrew original with pleasure and profit.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

June 1908.

Orthography.

I. Alphabet.

| Name | Form | Pronunciation |
|--------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Āleph | Final | { Practically unpronounced. Theoretically a very slight emission of breath |
| Beth | | bh without dot, b with it (ב) |
| Gīmel | | gh without dot, g with it (ג) |
| Dāleth | | dh without dot, d with it (ד) |
| Hē | | h |
| Wāw | | w |
| Zāyin | | z (d + s) |
| Hhēth | | strong h (ה) |
| Tēth | | t |
| Yōdh | | y |
| Kāph | ך | kh without dot, k with it (כ) |
| Lāmedh | | l |
| Mēm | ם | m |
| Nūn | ן | n |
| Sāmēkh | ס | s |
| Āyīn | | { Practically unpronounced except at end of syllable. Theoretically deep guttural |
| Pē | פ | ph without dot, p with it (פ) |
| Tsādhē | צ | ts |
| Kōph | | k |
| Rēsh | | r |
| { Sin | | s |
| { Shīn | | sh |
| Tāw | | th without dot, t with it (ת). |

These letters are all consonants and are written from right to left. Sin and Shīn are counted as one letter. Thus there are twenty-two. The final forms, all of which except Mēm are made by continuing the stroke below the line, are remnants of an earlier cursive alphabet.

II. Vowel Letters.

The four letters አ ከ ነ and ነ represent vowel sounds and are vowel or quiescent letters whenever they have no vowel of their own, **except:** (a) that ከ at the end of a word is a consonant when it has Mappik (ከ) and (b) that ነ and ነ at the end of a word are consonants when preceded by a heterogeneous vowel.

III. Guttural Letters.

The letters አ ከ ከ ነ and sometimes ነ are gutturals and exhibit the following peculiarities:

(1) They never take Dāghēsh-forte, the dot which indicates doubling. ከ ከ and sometimes ነ take Daghesch-forte implied although the dot is not written.

(2) They prefer composite to simple Shewa. (See section IV.) In this respect ነ seldom agrees with them.

(3) They prefer about them, especially before them, the vowel Pättāhh. Hence ከ ነ and consonantal ከ at the end of a word after a heterogeneous vowel or next to the end before a vowelless consonant receive **Pättāhh furtive**, which is written under the letter but pronounced before it.

IV. Vowel Signs.

Originally only the consonants were written, the vowel letters serving as aids in pronunciation. Later the following system of vowel signs was invented to perpetuate the traditional pronunciation.

| | Name | Form | Pronunciation |
|--------------|----------------|------|-------------------|
| Long Vowels | Kāmēts | ፡ | Like a in father. |
| | Tsērē | ፡፡ | Like e in there. |
| | Hölēm | ፡፡ | Like o in note. |
| Short Vowels | Pättāhh | ፡ | Like a in hat. |
| | Sēghöl | ፡፡ | Like e in met. |
| | Kamets-hhatuph | ፡ | Like o in not. |

| | Name | Form | Pronunciation |
|-----------------|-----------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Doubtful Vowels | Hhīrēk | · | { When short like i in pin. |
| | Shūrēk | ḥ | { When long like i in machine. |
| | Kibbūts | ḥ | Like u in rule. |
| Simple Shēwa | | | Like u in put. |
| | Shēwā | · | { When vocal the slight sound between b and l in blow. |
| Composite Shēwa | Hhātēph Pättāhh | · | Very short a sound. |
| | » Sēghōl | · | Very short e sound. |
| | » Kāmēts | · | Very short o sound. |

The **Doubtful Vowels** are so-called because sometimes long and sometimes short. Hhirek is long when followed by yodh, otherwise short. The defective omission of yodh leaves it still long. Shurek is always long and Kibbuts always short. When, however, waw is defectively omitted and the vowel must take the form of Kibbuts, it remains long as if it were Shurek.

Shewa is not properly a vowel but a sign to show that no other vowel is inadvertently omitted. Simple Shewa is written under every vowelless letter except:

- A silent or vowel letter never receives it.
- It is omitted at the end of a word except from final Kaph and when the previous letter has no vowel.

Simple Shewa is vocal:

- Under the first letter of a word.
- When the previous vowel is long and without the accent.
- When under a letter having Daghash-forte.
- When it takes the place of a vowel which has been dropped. Shewa under the first letter of a word remains vocal even when a letter is prefixed with a short vowel.

This is **Medial Shewa**.

Otherwise Simple Shewa is silent and serves only as a syllable-divider.

Composite Shewa is composed of Simple Shewa and one of the short vowels. It is always vocal and occurs chiefly under the gutturals.

V. Syllables.

There are as many syllables in a word as there are vowels, except that Pattahh furtive and the Shewas are not long enough to constitute syllables. Every syllable begins with a consonant except Waw with Shurek at the beginning of a word. It may begin with two consonants, the first one having Shewa.

An **Open Syllable** is one which ends in a vowel sound and a **Closed Syllable** one which ends in a consonant. One ending in two consonants is said to be **Doubly Closed** and one ending in a Medial Shewa is said to be **Half Open**.

The vowel of an open syllable is usually long and of a closed syllable usually short. Otherwise the syllable must have the accent or Methegh (Section X). The vowel of a half open syllable is short. Thus the sign ֿ is usually Kamets in an unaccented open syllable, and Kamets-hhatuph in an unaccented closed syllable. Before Shewa it is Kamets if it has Methegh ֿ except before Hhateph-kamets.

VI. Daghesh-Lene

is a dot placed in the aspirates (ב ד כ פ ת) to show that they should be pronounced like b g d k p and t respectively. These letters receive it whenever not immediately preceded by a vowel sound:

- (a) At the beginning of a verse.
- (b) At the beginning of a word preceded by a disjunctive accent.
- (c) At the beginning of a word preceded by a word ending in a consonant.
- (d) In the middle or end of a word when not preceded by a vowel or vocal Shewa.

Exception. The pronominal suffixes of the second person, both singular and plural, never receive it, the Shewa before them being counted vocal.

VII. Daghesh-Forte

is a dot placed in a letter to show that it is doubled. All letters except the gutturals may receive it. It cannot stand in the first

letter of a word unless it is joined to the previous word, nor in the last vowelless letter (except **אֶת** and **נֶתַּתְּ**) nor after Shewa (except **שֶׁתִּי**).

There are four principal **kinds of Daghesh-forte**:

(1) **Compensative**, to compensate for a previous letter which has been assimilated and dropped (**יִתֵּן** for **יִתֵּן**).

(2) **Characteristic**, as the distinguishing feature of a grammatical form (Piel, Pual, Hithpael).

(3) **Conjunctive**, in the first letter of a word to join it to the previous word which ends in a vowel (**מִהֵרָה**).

(4) **Conservative**, whose purpose it is to keep a previous short vowel in a closed syllable (**יִסַּב**).

Daghesh-forte in the aspirates doubles the unaspirated sound (b g d &c.) and thus has the power of Daghesh-lene.

Daghesh-forte is often omitted from a medial letter with Shewa but not from the aspirates because this would omit the power of Daghesh-lene.

VIII. Rāphē

is a short horizontal line placed over a letter to draw attention to the omission of Daghesh-lene, Daghesh-forte or Mäppik.

IX. Accents

are used for **two purposes**:

(1) To indicate the tone syllable of the word.

(2) To show the relation of the words to each other in the verse. Every word has an accent. On account of the second purpose there are many accents.

They are of **two kinds**:

(1) **Disjunctive**, which separate from the following word.

(2) **Conjunctive**, which join to the following word.

The verse and not necessarily the sentence is the territory of the accents.

There are **two systems** of accents in the Old Testament.

(1) **The Prose Accents**, used in all books except Psalms, Proverbs and Job.

The principal ones are as follows:

| | Name | Form | Position |
|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Disjunctive | Sillūk | — | Under the last word of the verse. |
| | Āthnāhh | — | Under the last word of the principal subdivision of the verse. |
| | Sēghōltā | · | Post-positive, over the last letter of the last word of the principal subdivision between Athnāhh and the beginning of the verse. |
| | Tīphhā | — | To subdivide clauses in different parts of the verse. |
| | Zākēph kātōn | · | |
| | » gādhōl | · | |
| Conjunctive | Rhēbhīāh | · | |
| | Mērkhā | — | Under the word before Silluk. |
| | Mūnāh | — | Before Athnāhh, Segholta, Zakeph, Rebhiah. |

(2) **The Poetic Accents**, in Psalms, Proverbs and Job.

The principal ones are as follows:

| | Name | Form | Position |
|-------------|----------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Disjunctive | Silluk | — | Under the last word of the verse. |
| | Ōlē Wē Yōrēdh | — | With the last word of the principal subdivision of the verse. |
| | Āthnāhh | · | Under the last word of the principal subdivision between — and —. |
| | Rebhīāh gādhōl | · | To subdivide clauses in different parts of the verse. |
| | » kātōn | · | |
| | » mūgrāsh | · | |
| Conjunctive | Mērkhā | — | Before Silluk, Athnāhh and Rebhiah. |
| | Mūnāh | — | Before Silluk and Athnāhh. |
| | Gālgāl | — | Before Oleweyoredh. |

X. Měthěgh

is a secondary accent having two uses . .

(1) It stands under the second syllable before the tone in a word and every alternate syllable before that. If, however, the syllable is closed, it is either shifted to a previous open syllable or entirely dropped.

(2) It stands with a vowel before vocal or composite Shewa except that Waw conjunctive with Shurek never takes it.

XI. Măkkēph

is a horizontal line connecting two words for purposes of pronunciation (מְרַחֵק). It is really part of the accentual system and is used as a very strong conjunctive accent. Although words combined by it are very closely related in the verse, they do not constitute a compound word as to meaning. Only the last of them is accented and the earlier ones receive Methegh as if the whole were one word.

XII. Vowel Changes.

(1) *The Cause of Changes.*

A. The vowel of a syllable is **unchangeable** in inflection:

(a) If long and accompanied by its appropriate quiescent (סָֿ, יָֿ, וָֿ, אָֿ). The defective omission of the quiescent does not make the vowel changeable (קִם for קִים).

(b) If short and in an unaccented closed syllable, especially one closed by two consonants or Daghesh-forte.

(c) If long because a following guttural rejects Daghesh-forte (סִרִים for סִרִים).

d) If short and followed by Daghesh-forte implied.

B. Otherwise vowels change in the course of inflection:

a) When the accent is shifted and thus it becomes impossible for a long vowel to remain in a closed syllable or a short vowel in an open syllable. Pretonic vowels (those long by position in

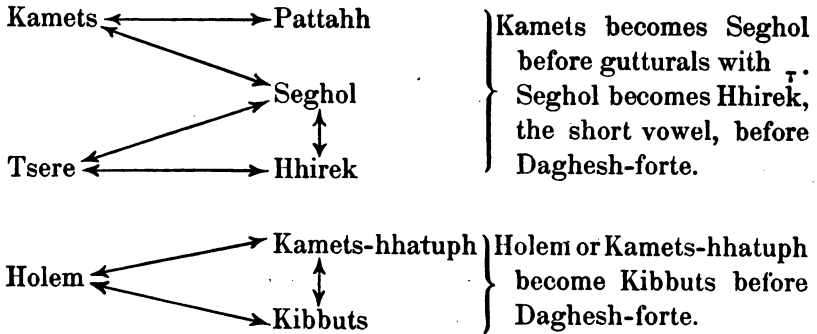
the syllable before the tone) are usually dropped when the tone is removed. These are $\underline{\text{—}}$ and sometimes $\underline{\text{—}}$.

(b) When by the addition of prefixes or endings the syllable changes from open to closed or vice versa.

(2) *Extent of Changes.*

A. Shortening and Lengthening.

Changes are always within the same class of vowels as to quality of sound. Seghol, however, is composed of Pattahh and Hhirek and thus belongs to two classes. The e and i class vowels constitute only one class, and the same is true of the o and u vowels. There are thus three classes.



B. Insertion of New Vowels.

(1) If the syllable before the accent has no vowel, it frequently receives pretonic Kamets.

(2) If two Shewas come together at the beginning of a word, the first becomes Hhirek.

(3) If a composite Shewa precedes a simple Shewa, the former becomes its corresponding short vowel.

(4) If a vocal Shewa precedes a composite Shewa, the former becomes the corresponding short vowel.

(5) If two vowelless consonants come together at the end of a word, a short helping vowel is often introduced between them — usually Seghol, after gutturals Pattahh and with Yodh Hhirek.

C. Rejection of Vowels.

(1) The removal of the accent causes the dropping of pretonic Kamets or Tsere (קִמֶטֶץ, קֶסֶרֶץ).

(2) A vocalic ending which takes away the final consonant of a closed syllable causes the dropping of the previous changeable vowel (קֶסֶרֶץ, קִמֶטֶץ).

(3) Nouns in the construct singular prefer a shorter form and drop pretonic vowels (קִבֶּרֶץ).

D. Pause Accents.

The Pause Accents are the two strongest disjunctive accents and sometimes those next in strength. They differ from other accents in standing by preference on the penult.

(1) They lengthen a short vowel, especially in an open syllable.

(2) They shorten a long vowel in a closed syllable.

(3) Standing upon Shewa they make a new syllable by restoring a long vowel which has been dropped (מִלֶּאֱ), lengthening a composite Shewa to the corresponding long vowel and introducing Seghol if no vowel has been dropped.

E. Vowel Letters.

(1) A vowel letter with Shewa preceded by a homogeneous vowel often drops Shewa and quiesces in a long vowel (וְיָהִי becomes וְיָהִי).

(2) A vowel letter often gives its vowel to a preceding vowelless letter and if the vowel be homogeneous quiesces therein (מִאֲתִים — מִאֲתִים). Sometimes it is dropped (יְהִי — יְהִי).

(3) A preceding heterogeneous vowel is often changed to a homogeneous one (הוֹשִׁיב — הוֹשִׁיב) or else entirely dropped (קוֹם — קוֹם).

XIII. Keri and Kethibh.

The Keri ("read") is an alternate reading placed in the margin of the Bible. The Kethibh ("written") is the form in the body of the text.

(1) The **substitution** of a word is indicated by giving the vowels of the substituted word to the consonants of the word

for which it is substituted and writing the substituted consonants in the margin (Josh. 6:7).

(2) The **omission** of a word is indicated by omitting its vowels (Jer. 51:3).

(3) The **insertion** of a word is indicated by writing its vowels in the text and consonants in the margin (Judges 20:13).

There are certain standing Keris which have no marginal note. The most important is the sacred name יהוה whose vowels are never written because it is never pronounced. It is written with the vowels of אֲדֹנִי and pronounced אֲדֹנִי except when accompanied by אֲדֹנִי in which case it is written with the vowels of אֱלֹהִים and pronounced אֱלֹהִים.

Etymology.

XIV. Prefixed Particles.

A. The Definite Article.

- ה before strong consonants.
- { ה " א ר ע which reject Daghash-forte.
- { ה " ה ח which take Daghash-forte implied.
- { ה " ה and ע with the accent.
- { ה " ה and ע without the accent.
- { ה " ה and ח.

B. The Inseparable Prepositions.

- ל usually.
- ל before a letter with Shewa.
- { ל before { א
- { ל before { ב
- { ל before { ג
- ל often in the pretone.

After the inseparable prepositions the article is dropped and gives its vowel to the prefixed preposition.

The preposition ל is frequently prefixed.

• ל before strong consonants.

ל usually before gutturals.

Before the article ל is either written separately or prefixed as לה.

C. He Interrogative.

- ה usually.
- ה before Shewa.
- ה often before gutturals.
- ה sometimes before gutturals with Kamets.

D. Waw Conjunctive.

- ו usually.
 ו before Yodh with Shewa.
 ו » other labials (ב מ פ) and vowelless consonants except Yodh.
 ו } before { ם
 ו } { ם
 ו } { ם
 ו often in the pretone.

E. Waw Consecutive.

- ו usually.
 ו before נ which rejects Daghes-forte.
 ו often before י and rarely before ם.

Waw Consecutive with the imperfect tense draws back the accent to the penult if it is an open syllable. Waw Consecutive with the perfect tense has the same form as Waw Conjunctive. It is distinguished from it by the context and by the fact that Waw Consecutive removes the accent to the ultima when it is not already there.

XV. Pronoms.

A. Personal.

Singular.

- 1st אֲנִי or אֲנִי
 2^d Masc. אַתָּה
 2^d Fem. אַתְּ or אַתְּ
 3^d Masc. הוּא
 3^d Fem. הִיא

Plural.

- אֲנֵנוּ or אֲנֵנוּ
 אֲתֵם
 אֲתֵנָּה or אֲתֵנָּה
 הֵם or הֵמָּה
 הֵנָּה or הֵנָּה

Pronominal Suffixes.

Singular.

- 1st י or י
 2^d Masc. ך
 2^d Fem. ך
 3^d Masc. ך or ך
 3^d Fem. ך or ך

Plural.

- נו
 כם
 כן
 ם or ם
 ך or ך

B. Demonstrative.

“This” { Masc. **זֶה** **אֵלֶּה** (“these”).
 Fem. **זֹאת**

“That” is the same as the separate form of the personal pronoun of the third person.

C. Relative.

“Who” or “which” is **אֲשֶׁר** undeclinable.

In later Hebrew it is prefixed in a shorter form.

שֶׁ or **שֶׁ** usually.

שֶׁ before **א** (Judges 6:17).

שֶׁ once before **ה** (Eccl. 3:18).

D. Interrogative and Indefinite.

“Who” and “whoever” is **מִי**, “what” and “whatever” **מָה**.

מָה before strong consonants.

מָה before **ה** and **ח**.

מָה » **ר ע א**.

מָה » gutturals with Kamets.

XVI. Verb.

Verbs consist mostly of three radicals. The biliterals (Ayin Waw and Double Ayin) are made trilaterals by the doubling of the second radical or the insertion of a vowel letter. The few multilaterals are formed by doubling a radical or a syllable or inserting a liquid letter (**ל** or **ר**). The shades of the stem idea are expressed by doubling a letter, varying the vowels and adding prefixes and endings.

The names of the conjugations are the forms which the old standard verb **פָּעַל** took in them, except the Kal, which means light.

The vowel “a” is characteristic of the active, “e” (sometimes “o”) of the stative and “u” (or “o”) of the passive. In the Kal perfect this characteristic vowel is in the second syllable, elsewhere mostly in the first.

| Name | Meaning | Form |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kāl | Simple Active | — (sometimes — or —) for the second radical, pretonic — for the first. |
| Nīphāl | Reflexive or Passive | Drop pretonic — and prefix Nun with Shewa which becomes Hhirek. |
| Piel | Intensive or Causative | Daghesh-forte in the second radical, Hhirek attenuated from Pattahh in the first and Tsere in the second syllable. |
| Pūāl | Passive of Piel | Daghesh-forte in second radical, passive vowel Kibbuts in first and Pattahh in second syllable. |
| Hīphīl | Causative | Prefix ה with Hhirek attenuated from Pattahh and give long Hhirek to second syllable. |
| Hōphāl | Passive of Hiphil | Prefix ה with passive vowel, Kamets-hhatuph, and give — to second syllable. |
| Hīthpāēl | Reflexive or Reciprocal | Prefix ה to construct infinitive Piel. ה is transposed before sibilants (ס, ש, ש) transposed and changed to ט before צ, and assimilated before linguals (ד, ז, ת). |

The table gives the forms of the perfect.

The **Absolute Infinitive** is formed from the perfect in the Hiphil and Hophal by changing the last vowel to Tsere (sometimes in Piel), elsewhere to Holem, and restoring the original Pattahh of the first syllable in Hiphil and Piel. The Niphal Absolute Infinitive has the form הִקְטֵל unless the last radical is weak, when it is like הִקְטֵל .

The **Construct Infinitive** is formed from the absolute, in the Kal by dropping the pretonic Kamets, in the Niphal by changing the last vowel to Tsere and in all other conjugations by making the last vowel the same as that of the perfect.

The **Imperfect** is formed from the construct infinitive by the pronominal prefixes which take the place of ה where it occurs.

(The final characteristic vowel of the construct infinitive, imperfect and imperative Kāl is sometimes Pattahh.)

The **Imperative** is formed from the imperfect by dropping the prefix and restoring ה where it occurs, except that in Hiphil the final vowel is ...

The **Participles** Kal take the forms קָטַל and קָטֹל. In the Niphal the participle is formed from the perfect by lengthening the last vowel to Kamets. In all other conjugations the participle is formed by prefixing Mem to the construct infinitive, which takes the place of ה where it occurs, and lengthening the last vowel if it is short.

The foregoing rules give the forms of the synopsis of a strong verb. When, however, one of the radicals is a guttural or a vowel letter, when the first radical is Nun or when the second and third radicals are the same, the forms differ from this model according to the peculiarities of these letters. The oblique forms of the perfect, imperfect and imperative are made by adding fragments to indicate person, number and gender. In the perfect and imperative these fragments are only at the end and in the imperfect both at the beginning and end. In all forms of the strong verb the accent rests upon the vowel of the second radical, except

- (1) when it has a vocalic ending after a syllable with a changeable vowel, and
- (2) in the tone-bearing endings קָטַל and קָטֹל.

Participles are verbal nouns and receive the same forms to indicate gender, number and state as other nouns.

Nun Energicum. A tone-bearing Nun especially in pause is often added to the verb in the imperfect (rarely the perfect and imperative) to express emphasis.

There are **Two Secondary Forms of the Imperfect.**

(1) The **Jussive**, a shortened form of the second and third persons to express a wish or command. In a strong verb it differs in form from the imperfect only in the Hiphil (יִקְטֹל). In certain weak verbs the difference is seen in every conjugation (Ayin-Waw and Lamedh-He).

(2) The **Cohortative**, a lengthened form of the first person (rarely third person) with the ending הִי to express desire or determination. In Lamedh-He verbs the final הִי remains unchanged.

The Imperative has the same two secondary forms.

(1) The **Shortened Imperative** expresses a strong command and is found only in Lamedh-He verbs which drop their ה.

(2) The **Cohortative Imperative** adds הַ to express entreaty. It is used chiefly in prayer. The precativ particles אֲנִי and אֲנִי־אֲנִי are sometimes added for the same purpose.

Stative Verbs, called, by some intransitive or neuter verbs, are those which express a state or condition. They are of two classes:

(1) **Middle E**, having Tsere in the final syllable of the Kal perfect. This is changed to Pattahh before consonantal endings and in the imperfect and imperative. The active participle is the same as the perfect. Otherwise the vowels are regular.

(2) **Middle O**, having Holem in the second syllable of the Kal perfect. This is retained before consonantal endings throughout the perfect but changes to Pattahh in the imperfect. The active participle is the same as the perfect.

The Verb with Suffixes.

A verb in the first and second persons never takes a suffix of the same person.

(1) **Connecting Vowels.** The following are used where the verbal form does not end in a vowel:

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------------|
| אֲנִי | with perfect, | אֲנִי | with impf., | אֲנִי | with perf., | אֲנִי | with impf. |
| אֲנִי | » | » | and impf., | אֲנִי | » | » | and impf. |
| אֲנִי | » | » | » | אֲנִי | » | » | » |
| אֲנִי | » | » | אֲנִי with impf., | אֲנִי | » | » | אֲנִי with impf. |
| אֲנִי | » | » | אֲנִי | » | » | אֲנִי | » |

(2) **Changes in Verb.** The removal of the tone causes rejection, insertion or lengthening of vowels according to the rules of syllables.

The ה of 3^d sing. fem. perfect is strengthened to הָ.

The ה of 2^d sing. fem. perfect becomes הִי.

The אֲנִי and אֲנִי of 2^d plural perfect become אֲנִי.

(3) **Nun Energicum** is inserted between the verb and the suffixes usually by Daghesht-forte.

XVII. Weak Verbs.

The names of the classes of weak verbs are derived from the radicals of the old standard verb **לָבַח**.

I. Guttural Verbs.

- (1) Pe-Guttural, having a guttural as the first radical.
- (2) Ayin-Guttural, having a guttural as the second radical.
- (3) Lamedh-Guttural, having a guttural as the third radical.

II. Contracted Verbs.

- (1) Pe-Nun, having Nun as the first radical.
- (2) Double Ayin, in which the second and third radicals are the same.

III. Quiescent Verbs, containing a vowel letter.

- (1) Pe-Aleph, in which the Aleph at the beginning sometimes quiesces.
- (2) Pe-Yodh, having Yodh as the first radical.
- (3) Ayin-Waw, having Waw as the second radical.
- (4) Ayin-Yodh, having Yodh as the second radical.
- (5) Lamedh-Aleph, having Aleph as the third radical.
- (6) Lamedh-He, having He as the third radical.

The inflection of these weak verbs follows that of the strong verb, modified by the peculiarities of the weak letters they contain. In general, the guttural verbs differ from the strong verb only in vowels, the Pe-Nun only in consonants and the others in both. A verb belongs to as many classes of weak verbs as it contains weak letters, except that certain weak letters interfere with each other. Thus a Lamedh-He Verb cannot be also Ayin-Waw or Yodh.

XVIII. Pe-Guttural Verbs.

They differ from the strong verb as follows:

- (1) The first radical has composite Shewa whenever in the strong verb it would have simple Shewa. This is usually **ֵֿ** but **ִֿ** after **וֿ** and **ִֿ** after **תֿ**.
- (2) The vowel of the prefix is changed to Pattahh in the imperfect Kal if the final vowel is Holem and to Seghol if the

final vowel is Pattahh — always to Seghol in the Niphal and Hiphil perfect and the Niphal participle.

(3) Daghesh-forte is rejected in the Niphal and the previous Hhirek lengthened to Tsere.

Pe-Aleph Verbs.

They differ from the Pe-Guttural only in the Kal imperfect where the **ס** quiesces in Holem and the second radical takes Tsere or Pattahh, and in the infinitive construct and imperative where **ִי** takes the place of **ִי**. The **ס** is dropped after the prefixed Aleph of the first person singular imperfect. Five verbs follow this form always (**אָבֵר**, **אָכַל**, **אָמַר**, **אָפַר**) and three others sometimes (**אָחַד**, **אָחַז**, **אָסַף**).

XIX. Ayin-Guttural Verbs.

(1) They take **ִי** whenever the second radical of the strong verb has Shewa.

(2) The second radical receives Pattahh in the imperfect and imperative Kal. The vocal Shewa of the first radical becomes Pattahh before Hhateph-pattahh.

(3) Daghesh-forte is rejected from the second radical in Piel, Pual and Hithpael and the previous vowel lengthened except before those gutturals which take Daghesh-forte implied (**עָהָה**).

XX. Lamedh-Guttural Verbs.

(1) Before pronominal suffixes without a connecting vowel the guttural receives **ִי**.

(2) Pattahh-furtive occurs under the guttural at the end of the form wherever the previous vowel is heterogeneous and unchangeable — in all the Hiphil except the imperative, in all participles, in all absolute infinitives and the construct infinitive Kal. Elsewhere the previous vowel is changed to Pattahh.

(3) Pattahh-furtive occurs before the vowelless consonant in the ending of the 2^d sing. fem. perfect of all conjugations.

XXI. Pe-Nun Verbs.

(1) Nun is assimilated and the second radical receives Daghesh-forte wherever the Nun would have silent Shewa.

(2) Those verbs which take **Pattahh** in the second syllable of the Kal imperfect and imperative drop Nun in the imperative and construct infinitive Kal, the latter taking the segholate form (נִשְׁתָּה).

(3) The prefixed Kamets-hhatuph of the Hophal standing before Daghes-sh-forte becomes Kibbutz.

There are two irregular verbs of this class.

(1) The verb לָקַח elides its liquid Lamedh like the liquid Nun of Pe-Nun verbs.

(2) The verb נָתַן also elides its final Nun in the Kal before endings beginning with Nun or Taw and in the imperfect and imperative takes Tsere with the second radical like Pe-Yodh verbs.

Verbs ending in Taw regularly elide it before endings beginning with Taw and **verbs ending in Nun** usually elide it before endings beginning with Nun but נָתַן is the only verb which elides its final radical before all consonantal endings.

XXII. Double-Ayin Verbs.

These are original biliterals which double the second radical to conform to the more common trilaterals, whenever the characteristic vowel of the second radical cannot be thrown back into a previous syllable because another characteristic vowel is already there.

(1) Epenthetic tone-bearing *i* is introduced in the perfect before consonantal endings and epenthetic tone-bearing *e* in the imperfect and imperative except in the Piel, Pual and Hithpael.

(2) The Kal imperfect is formed in three ways:

(a) By giving the prefix pretonic Kamets (יָסַב).

(b) By retaining Hhirek with Daghes-sh-forte (יִסַּב).

(c) By lengthening Hhirek to Tsere (יִסֵּב).

(3) The Niphal perfect and participle receive pretonic Kamets and the imperfect and imperative compress the final Tsere to Pattahh.

(4) In the Hiphil the vowel of the prefix is lengthened to Tsere and Kamets, and in the Hophal to Shurek.

(5) The intensive conjugations often double the final radical, giving Holem to the first (סִכַּב). Sometimes the entire root syllable is doubled (סִכַּכְּסִב).

XXIII. Pe-Yodh Verbs.

(1) **Original Pe-Waw.** The Waw quiesces in a homogeneous vowel at the end of a syllable (Holem in the Niphal and Hiphil and Shurek in the Hophal), is dropped or changed to Yodh after a vowel homogeneous to Yodh, and is changed to Yodh at the beginning of a word. Thus the Kal imperfect has the forms יִשָּׁב or יִיִּשָּׁב and the construct infinitive the segholate form שָׁבֶת . In the Niphal Waw receives Daghes-forte.

(2) **Original Pe-Yodh.** These are found chiefly in the Kal and Hiphil and retain Yodh in all forms — in the imperfect Kal after long Hhirek and throughout the Hiphil after Tsere.

(3) **Contracted.** A few verbs having a sibilant (usually צ) as the second radical assimilate Yodh like the Nun of Pe-Nun verbs.

The verb צָלַץ has forms from the original Pe-Waw צָלַץ in the Kal imperfect, imperative and construct infinitive and throughout the Hiphil.

XXIV. Ayin-Waw Verbs.

These are original biliterals which conform to the more common trilaterals by introducing Waw with a homogeneous vowel between the two radicals whenever the vowel of the second radical is changeable.

(1) In the Kal perfect the characteristic unchangeable Pattahh is lengthened to Kamets by the tone except before consonantal endings.

(2) The root syllable receives vowels homogeneous to Waw — in the Kal construct infinitive, imperfect and imperative Shurek and throughout the Niphal Holem.

(3) In the Niphal and Hiphil perfects epenthetic tone-bearing י is introduced before all consonantal endings and in the Kal imperfect epenthetic tone-bearing י before consonantal endings. Before this vowel when it has the tone, Holem of the perfect Niphal becomes Shurek.

(4) The Hophal, Piel, Pual and Hithpael are formed as in Double Ayin verbs except that in the Hophal no epenthetic vowel occurs.

(5) The jussive and apocopated imperfects drop Waw in the Kal and Yodh in the Hiphil. (Kal, jussive יִקָּץ , apocopated יִקָּץ , Hiphil, jussive יִקָּץ , apocopated יִקָּץ).

XXV. Lamedh-Aleph Verbs.

- ## XXVI. Lamedh-He Verbs.

(6) Final ה is dropped in the jussive and apocopated imperfect requiring a helping Seghol where the first radical has no vowel, to which Pattahh assimilates in the Hiphil. (Kal וַיִּגַּל, Niphal וַיִּגָּל, Piel וַיִּגְלֵל, Hiphil וַיִּגְלֵל, Hithpael וַיִּתְּגַל).

XXVII. Nouns.

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The **Construct State** is indicated by a shortened form which a noun takes, whenever it is limited by another noun in the genitive relation or very closely limited by a phrase or clause.

The usual endings for gender, number and state:

| | Masculine Absolute | Masculine Construct | Feminine Absolute | Feminine Construct |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Singular | No ending | {Shortened vowels | הַ or תַּ | תַּ |
| Dual | ם' . | ' .. | תַּיִם | תַּיִ |
| Plural | ים' . | ' .. | ות | {ות and shortened vowels. |

The Dual is used only of objects which go in pairs. The form does not always indicate the gender:

(1) Many feminine nouns have a masculine form in the singular or the plural.

(2) Many masculine nouns have plurals of the feminine form.

(3) Many nouns are sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine.

The following **Rules govern gender** in most cases:

(1) The form usually indicates correctly.

(2) Natural gender is always observed.

(3) Double portions of the body are feminine.

(4) Names of countries and cities are feminine, names of nations, rivers and mountains masculine.

Method of Forming Nouns.

(1) By prefixed letters — הַ to indicate agent or instrument, נֶ for superlative, ' and תַּ like the imperfect Kal prefixes.

(2) By internal changes — vowels and Daghesch-forte, the latter in the second, sometimes the third radical.

(3) By endings — יִ chiefly in adjectives, ' . to indicate source, chiefly in patronymics.

Inflection of Nouns.

Some nouns are entirely unchangeable in inflection. The others may be classed as follows:

(1) **First Declension**, characterized by a changeable Kamets in the ultima, the penult or both.

XXVIII. Numerals.

(1) Cardinals.

Twenty is the plural of ten.

Thirty is the plural of three, forty of four &c.

Two hundred is the dual of one hundred, two thousand of one thousand, and twenty thousand of ten thousand.

(2) Ordinals.

The ordinal "first" is not derived from the cardinal. The ordinals "second" to "tenth" are formed by adding '— to the cardinals and giving Hhirek to the previous syllable. Ordinals above ten have the same form as the cardinals.

(3) Fractional Parts

are indicated by adding 𐤊 to the ordinals.

XXIX. Adverbs.

Some adverbs are particles, others are derived from verbs or nouns and others still are formed by adding the syllable 𐤍 to nouns. Several of them take pronominal suffixes (𐤍𐤅 &c.).

XXX. Prepositions.

Besides the inseparable prepositions most others are derived from nouns and take the construct form, some singular and some plural. They take pronominal suffixes like other nouns.

Syntax.

XXXI. Order of the Sentence.

(1) **Verb**—commonly first followed by the subject.

A. בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים Gen. 1:1.

B. Jehovah spoke.

The verb “to be” is usually omitted unless stress is laid on the time element.

A. טוֹב הָאֵל

Job 1:1.

B. God is great.

David was king.

(2) **Noun.**

(a) As subject it follows the verb. (See earlier examples.)

(b) As subject without a verb, it stands first before a predicate noun or second after a predicate adjective.

A. דִּיּוּד הַמֶּלֶךְ

טוֹב יְהוָה

B. Jehovah is God.

Adam was good.

(c) When object, the order is verb, subject, object.

A. עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים הָאָדָם

B. Cain slew his brother.

(d) Nothing can come between a noun in the construct and the word which limits it.

A. מֵעֵשֶׂה יְהוָה הַטָּבוֹל

B. The good fruit of the ground.

(3) Adjective.

(a) An attributive adjective follows its noun and agrees with it in gender, number and definiteness. If the noun is in the construct limited by another word, the adjective stands last.

A. הַבַּיִת הַגָּדוֹל
 הַשֵּׁם הַגָּדוֹל וְהַנּוֹרָא

B. A large house.

(b) A predicate adjective stands first if there be no verb and agrees with its subject in number and gender.

A. גָּדוֹלִים הַשֵּׁמִים

B. The name of God is glorious.

(c) A demonstrative adjective when used with another attributive adjective stands last and agrees with its noun in gender, number and definiteness. It is, however, always definite.

A. הַשָּׂנִים הַטּוֹבוֹת הַזֵּאת

B. That good thing.

(4) Pronoun.

(a) The personal pronoun as subject of a verb is omitted unless emphatic, because it is sufficiently indicated in the verbal form.

A. וַיֹּאמֶר
 הִמָּה כָּרַעוּ וַנִּפְּלוּ Ps. 20:9.

B. Thou thyself hast spoken.

(b) The pronoun of the third person sometimes takes the place of the verb "to be", in which case it stands after the subject.

A. הַנְּהַר הַרְבִּיעִי הוּא פָּרָה Gen. 2:14.

B. Jehovah, He is God.

(c) The pronoun as direct object is attached to the verb as a suffix or to the sign of the accusative (אֹת).

A. יָצַר אֹתָם Ps. 2:9.

 וַיִּבְרָא אֹתָם Gen. 1:28.

B. God has created us. (Express in two ways.)

(5) **Negative.** The word “not” always stands first.

A. **לֹא תִרְצֶה** Ex. 20:13.

B. Falsehood is not good.

XXXII. The Article.

A noun is definite:

- (a) When it has the definite article.
- (b) When it is a proper name.
- (c) When it has a pronominal suffix.
- (d) When it is limited in the construct by a definite noun.

In the last three cases the noun never takes the article, its definiteness being sufficiently indicated otherwise. A noun in the construct never takes the article under any circumstances.

XXXIII. The Verb.

(1) The **indefinite subject** is usually expressed by the third person singular (sometimes plural).

A. **קָרָא שְׁמָהּ בְּבֵל** Gen. 11:9.

וַיִּגְדּוּ לְשֹׂאֵל 1 Sam. 18:20.

B. And they buried Jacob.

(2) Intransitive verbs take a **cognate accusative** (to dream a dream, go a journey &c.).

(3) **Verbs of plenty and want** take a direct object of the thing whereof the subject is full or empty.

A. **מְלֵאָה הָאָרֶץ חֶמֶס** Gen. 6:11.

B. We are satisfied with thy goodness, O God!

(4) A **prohibition** is expressed by the jussive with the negative. The negative is never used with the imperative.

A. **אַל-תִּסְתָּר פָּנֶיךָ מִמֶּנִּי** Ps. 27:9.

B. O Jehovah, be not far from me!

(5) The **Absolute Infinitive** is often used before a form of the finite verb (perfect, imperfect and imperative) to strengthen the meaning.

A. **קֹהֵן חַיָּי יְהוָה** Ps. 40:1.

B. The sinner shall surely die.

The absolute infinitive sometimes takes the place of a finite verb in a subordinate clause.

A. **וַיִּתְקַעוּ בַשּׁוֹפָרוֹת וַנִּפְּוֹץ רַבָּדִים** Judges 7:19.

B. We shall reach heaven, going forward every day.

(6) The **Construct Infinitive** takes the preposition ל to express purpose.

A. **עֹלָה לִהְיוֹתָהּ** 1 Sam. 1:3.

B. We eat to live.

The Construct Infinitive is used with the preposition ב to express time.

A. **אֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ בְּרַב־רָאם** Gen. 2:4.

B. Let man be silent when God speaks.

(7) The **Active Participles** usually refer to persons or things which perform the action of the verb.

Sometimes the active participle expresses future or imminent action and the **passive participle** past action.

A. **וְאֲנִי הַנְּנִי מֵבִיא רַמְבּוֹל מַיִם** Gen. 6:17.

לְמוֹעֵד שְׁמוֹרָלָהּ 1 Sam. 9:24.

B. The time is coming when all shall believe.

The word of God has been ordered in heaven.

(8) **Progressive Action** is expressed by the active participle with the verb "to be".

A. **וּמֹשֶׁה הָיָה רֹעֶה אֶת־צֹאן** Ex. 3:1.

B. Joseph was ruling the land of Egypt.

(9) Peculiarities of Hebrew Tenses.

(a) There is no present, every action being viewed as complete or incomplete. If complete and hence past, the perfect is used. If incomplete and hence future, the imperfect, imperative or one of the secondary forms (jussive or cohortative) is used.

(b) Subdivisions of past time are expressed by the perfect in relation to the verb of the previous clause and subdivisions of the future in the same manner by the imperfect.

A. וַיֵּבֶל אֱלֹהִים מְלֶאכֶתוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה Gen. 2:2.

וַיִּקַּח אֶת־בְּנוֹ הַבְּכוֹר אֲשֶׁר יָמְלֵךְ II Kgs. 3:27.

B. When man sins, he knows what he has done.

Christ is the king who shall reign forever.

(c) The standpoint of time from which the action is viewed is often ideal. Hence the perfect may refer to the future (prophetic perfect) and the imperfect to the past.

(10) **Continued Discourse in Past Time** is expressed by putting the first verb in the perfect and later verbs in the imperfect with Waw consecutive. If, however, the verb stands anywhere else than at the beginning of the clause, it cannot receive this Waw and must revert to the perfect, the consecution beginning again.

(Examine the verbs in Gen. 1.)

(11) **Continued Discourse in Future Time** is expressed by putting the first verb in the imperfect or imperative and later verbs in the perfect with Waw consecutive.

(Examine the verbs in Gen. 12:11—13.)

(12) In **Conditional Sentences** the protasis is usually in the perfect and the apodosis either in the perfect with Waw consecutive or in the imperfect without it. The condition according to fact is introduced by כִּי, contrary to fact by לֹא and doubtful by אִם.

XXXIV. Possession

is expressed by the dative—viz. the preposition ל with the noun.

XXXV. Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree is indicated by the positive followed by the preposition מִן.

A. צָדִיק אֲתָה מִמֶּנִּי I Sam. 24:18.

B. God is greater than man.

The superlative degree is expressed:

- (a) By **מְ** followed by **כֹּל** (Gen. 3:1).
- (b) By making the adjective definite (Song 1:8).
- (c) By repetition (Holy of holies, servant of servants, king of kings &c.).

XXXVI. Numerals.

(1) Cardinals.

One is an adjective and therefore follows its noun and agrees with it in gender.

Two is a noun and commonly precedes its noun in the construct, agreeing with it in gender.

The numerals three to ten are nouns. They take the feminine form with masculine nouns and the masculine form with feminine nouns. Sometimes they precede and sometimes follow their noun.

Numerals above ten stand in apposition with their noun.

Composite numbers proceed from less to greater in earlier Hebrew and from greater to less in later Hebrew. Sometimes the noun is repeated with each part of a composite number (Gen. 23:1).

Nouns with numerals from two to ten take the plural form. Nouns with higher numerals are put in the singular, the plural idea being sufficiently indicated by the numeral.

A. **אַרְבָּעָה מְלָכִים** Gen. 14:9.

אַרְבַּע וְשִׁלְשִׁים שָׁנָה Gen. 11:16.

B. The man had three sons, seven daughters and a hundred camels.

(2) **Ordinals** being adjectives follow and agree with their noun in gender, number and definiteness.

PARADIGMS.

The Strong

| | Kal | | Niphal |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | Middle E | Middle O | |
| Perf. Sing. 3 M. | קָטַל | כָּבַד | קָטַן |
| 3 F. | קָטְלָה | כָּבְדָה | קָטְנָה |
| 2 M. | קָטַלְתָּ | כָּבַדְתָּ | קָטַנְתָּ |
| 2 F. | קָטַלְתְּ | כָּבַדְתְּ | קָטַנְתְּ |
| 1 C. | קָטַלְתִּי | כָּבַדְתִּי | קָטַנְתִּי |
| Plur. 3 M. | קָטְלוּ | כָּבְדוּ | קָטְנוּ |
| 2 M. | קָטַלְתֶּם | כָּבַדְתֶּם | קָטַנְתֶּם |
| 2 F. | קָטַלְתֶּן | כָּבַדְתֶּן | קָטַנְתֶּן |
| 1 C. | קָטַלְנוּ | כָּבַדְנוּ | קָטַנְנוּ |
| Inf. Abs. | קָטוּל | כָּבוֹד | קָטָן |
| Inf. Constr. | קָטַל | כָּבַד | קָטַל |
| Impf. Sing. 3 M. | יִקְטַל | יִכְבֹּד | יִקְטֵן |
| 3 F. | תִּקְטַל | תִּכְבֹּד | תִּקְטֵן |
| 2 M. | תִּקְטַלְ | תִּכְבֹּדְ | תִּקְטֵןְ |
| 2 F. | תִּקְטַלִּי | תִּכְבֹּדִי | תִּקְטֵנִי |
| 1 C. | אִקְטַל | אִכְבֹּד | אִקְטֵן |
| Plur. 3 M. | יִקְטְלוּ | יִכְבְּדוּ | יִקְטְנוּ |
| 3 F. | תִּקְטַלְנָה | תִּכְבֹּדְנָה | תִּקְטֵנָה |
| 2 M. | תִּקְטַלּוּ | תִּכְבֹּדּוּ | תִּקְטֵנוּ |
| 2 F. | תִּקְטַלְנָה | תִּכְבֹּדְנָה | תִּקְטֵנָה |
| 1 C. | נִקְטַל | נִכְבֹּד | נִקְטֵן |
| Impv. Sing. 2 M. | קָטַל | כָּבַד | קָטַל |
| 2 F. | קָטְלִי | כָּבְדִי | קָטְנִי |
| Plur. 2 M. | קָטְלוּ | כָּבְדוּ | קָטְנוּ |
| 2 F. | קָטַלְנָה | כָּבַדְנָה | קָטַנְנָה |
| Part. Act. | קָטַל | כָּבַד | קָטַן |
| Part. Pass. | קָטוּל | | קָטָל |

Verb.

| Piel | Pual | Hiphil | Hophal | Hithpael |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| קָטַל | קָטַל | הִקְטִיל | הִקְטַל | הִתְקַטַּל |
| קָטַלָּה | קָטַלָּה | הִקְטִילָּה | הִקְטַלָּה | הִתְקַטַּלָּה |
| קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ | הִקְטַלְתָּ | הִקְטַלְתָּ | הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ |
| קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ | הִקְטַלְתָּ | הִקְטַלְתָּ | הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ |
| קָטַלְתִּי | קָטַלְתִּי | הִקְטַלְתִּי | הִקְטַלְתִּי | הִתְקַטַּלְתִּי |
| קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ | הִקְטִילוּ | הִקְטַלוּ | הִתְקַטַּלוּ |
| קָטַלְתֶּם | קָטַלְתֶּם | הִקְטַלְתֶּם | הִקְטַלְתֶּם | הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם |
| קָטַלְתֶּן | קָטַלְתֶּן | הִקְטַלְתֶּן | הִקְטַלְתֶּן | הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּן |
| קָטַלְנוּ | קָטַלְנוּ | הִקְטַלְנוּ | הִקְטַלְנוּ | הִתְקַטַּלְנוּ |
| קָטַל | קָטַל | הִקְטַל | הִקְטַל | הִתְקַטַּל |
| קָטַל | קָטַל | הִקְטִיל | הִקְטַל | הִתְקַטַּל |
| יִקְטַל | יִקְטַל | יִקְטִיל | יִקְטַל | יִתְקַטַּל |
| יִתְקַטַּל | יִתְקַטַּל | יִתְקַטֵּל | יִתְקַטַּל | יִתְקַטַּל |
| תִּקְטַל | תִּקְטַל | תִּקְטִיל | תִּקְטַל | תִּתְקַטַּל |
| תִּתְקַטַּל | תִּתְקַטַּל | תִּתְקַטֵּל | תִּתְקַטַּל | תִּתְקַטַּל |
| תִּקְטַלְי | תִּקְטַלְי | תִּקְטִילְי | תִּקְטַלְי | תִּתְקַטַּלְי |
| אִקְטַל | אִקְטַל | אִקְטִיל | אִקְטַל | אִתְקַטַּל |
| יִתְקַטַּלוּ | יִתְקַטַּלוּ | יִתְקַטֵּלוּ | יִתְקַטַּלוּ | יִתְקַטַּלוּ |
| תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה | תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה | תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה | תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה | תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה |
| תִּתְקַטַּלוּ | תִּתְקַטַּלוּ | תִּתְקַטֵּלוּ | תִּתְקַטַּלוּ | תִּתְקַטַּלוּ |
| תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה | תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה | תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה | תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה | תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה |
| נִקְטַל | נִקְטַל | נִקְטִיל | נִקְטַל | נִתְקַטַּל |
| קָטַל | | הִקְטַל | | הִתְקַטַּל |
| קָטַלְי | | הִקְטִילְי | | הִתְקַטַּלְי |
| קָטַלוּ | | הִקְטִילוּ | | הִתְקַטַּלוּ |
| קָטַלְנָה | | הִקְטִילְנָה | | הִתְקַטַּלְנָה |
| מִקְטַל | | מִקְטִיל | | מִתְקַטַּל |
| | מִקְטַל | | מִקְטַל | |

The Verb with

| Suffixes | 1 Sing. | 2 S. M. | 2 S. F. | 3 S. M. | 3 S. F. |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Kal Perf. Sing. 3 M. | קָטַלְנִי | קָטַלְךָ | קָטַלְךָ | קָטַלְהוּ | קָטַלְהָ |
| | | | | קָטַלְוּ | |
| 3 F. | קָטַלְתִּנִּי | קָטַלְתְּךָ | קָטַלְתְּךָ | קָטַלְתֶּהּ | קָטַלְתֶּהּ |
| | | | | קָטַלְתֶּוּ | |
| 2 M. | קָטַלְתִּי | | | קָטַלְתֶּהּ | קָטַלְתֶּהּ |
| | קָטַלְתִּי | | | קָטַלְתֶּוּ | |
| 2 F. | קָטַלְתִּינִי | | | קָטַלְתֶּהּ | קָטַלְתֶּהּ |
| | | | | קָטַלְתֶּוּ | |
| 1 C. | | קָטַלְתִּיךָ | קָטַלְתִּיךָ | { קָטַלְתִּיךָ קָטַלְתִּיךָ } | |
| Plur. 3 C. | קָטַלְנוּ | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ |
| 2 M. | קָטַלְתֶּנִּי | | | קָטַלְתֶּהּ | קָטַלְתֶּהּ |
| 1 C. | | קָטַלְנוּ | קָטַלְנוּ | קָטַלְנוּ | קָטַלְנוּ |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| Inf. { | קָטַלְ | קָטַלְ | קָטַלְ | קָטַלְ | קָטַלְ |
| Kal. { | קָטַלְנִי | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| Imper. { | קָטַלְנִי | | | קָטַלְהוּ | קָטַלְהָ |
| Kal. { | | | | | קָטַלְהָ |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| Imperf. Kal. 3 S. | יִקְטַלְנִי | יִקְטַלְךָ | יִקְטַלְךָ | יִקְטַלְהוּ | יִקְטַלְהָ |
| | | | | | יִקְטַלְהָ |
| 3 S. with ך | יִקְטַלְנִי | יִקְטַלְךָ | | יִקְטַלְנוּ | יִקְטַלְנָה |
| 3 Plur. | יִקְטַלְתֶּי | יִקְטַלְוּ | יִקְטַלְוּ | יִקְטַלְוּ | יִקְטַלְוּ |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| Perf. Piel | קָטַלְנִי | קָטַלְךָ | קָטַלְךָ | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְהָ |

Pe-Guttural and Pe-Aleph Verbs.

| | | Kal | Pe-Aleph | Niphal | Hiphil | Hophal |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Perf. Sing. 3 M. | עָמַד | אָכַל | נָעַמַד | הָעָמִיד | הָעָמַד | |
| 3 F. | עָמְדָה | אָכְלָה | נָעַמְדָה | הָעָמְדָה | הָעָמְדָה | |
| 2 M. | עָמַדְתָּ | אָכַלְתָּ | נָעַמַדְתָּ | הָעָמַדְתָּ | הָעָמַדְתָּ | |
| 2 F. | עָמַדְתָּ | אָכַלְתָּ | נָעַמַדְתָּ | הָעָמַדְתָּ | הָעָמַדְתָּ | |
| 1 C. | עָמַדְתִּי | אָכַלְתִּי | נָעַמַדְתִּי | הָעָמַדְתִּי | הָעָמַדְתִּי | |
| Plur. 3 M. | עָמְדוּ | אָכְלוּ | נָעַמְדוּ | הָעָמְדוּ | הָעָמְדוּ | |
| 2 M. | עָמַדְתֶּם | אָכַלְתֶּם | נָעַמַדְתֶּם | הָעָמַדְתֶּם | הָעָמַדְתֶּם | |
| 2 F. | עָמַדְתֶּן | אָכַלְתֶּן | נָעַמַדְתֶּן | הָעָמַדְתֶּן | הָעָמַדְתֶּן | |
| 1 C. | עָמַדְנוּ | אָכַלְנוּ | נָעַמַדְנוּ | הָעָמַדְנוּ | הָעָמַדְנוּ | |
| Inf. Abs. | עֹמֵד | אֹכֹל | הָעֹמֵד | הָעֹמֵד | הָעֹמֵד | |
| Inf. Constr. | עֹמֵד | אֹכֹל | הָעֹמֵד | הָעֹמֵד | הָעֹמֵד | |
| Impf. Sing. 3 M. | יֵעַמַּד | יֵאָכֵל | יֵעַמַּד | יֵעַמִּיד | יֵעַמַּד | יֵעַמַּד |
| 3 F. | תֵּעַמְדִּי | תֵּאָכֵל | תֵּעַמְדִּי | תֵּעַמִּידִי | תֵּעַמְדִּי | תֵּעַמְדִּי |
| 2 M. | תֵּעַמְדִּי | תֵּאָכֵל | תֵּעַמְדִּי | תֵּעַמִּידִי | תֵּעַמְדִּי | תֵּעַמְדִּי |
| 2 F. | תֵּעַמְדִּי | תֵּאָכֵלִי | תֵּעַמְדִּי | תֵּעַמִּידִי | תֵּעַמְדִּי | תֵּעַמְדִּי |
| 1 C. | אֵעַמַּד | אֵאָכֵל | אֵעַמַּד | אֵעַמִּיד | אֵעַמַּד | אֵעַמַּד |
| Plur. 3 M. | יֵעַמְדוּ | יֵאָכְלוּ | יֵעַמְדוּ | יֵעַמִּידוּ | יֵעַמְדוּ | יֵעַמְדוּ |
| 3 F. | תֵּעַמְדְנָה | תֵּאָכְלְנָה | תֵּעַמְדְנָה | תֵּעַמִּידְנָה | תֵּעַמְדְנָה | תֵּעַמְדְנָה |
| 2 M. | תֵּעַמְדוּ | תֵּאָכְלוּ | תֵּעַמְדוּ | תֵּעַמִּידוּ | תֵּעַמְדוּ | תֵּעַמְדוּ |
| 2 F. | תֵּעַמְדְנָה | תֵּאָכְלְנָה | תֵּעַמְדְנָה | תֵּעַמִּידְנָה | תֵּעַמְדְנָה | תֵּעַמְדְנָה |
| 1 C. | נֵעַמַּד | נֵאָכֵל | נֵעַמַּד | נֵעַמִּיד | נֵעַמַּד | נֵעַמַּד |
| Imp. Sing. 2 M. | עֲמַד | חֲזַק | אֲכַל | הָעֲמַד | הָעֲמַד | |
| 2 F. | עֲמִידִי | חֲזִיקִי | אֲכִלִּי | הָעֲמִידִי | הָעֲמִידִי | |
| Plur. 2 M. | עֲמְדוּ | חֲזְקוּ | אֲכָלוּ | הָעֲמְדוּ | הָעֲמְדוּ | |
| 2 F. | עֲמַדְנָה | חֲזַקְנָה | אֲכַלְנָה | הָעֲמַדְנָה | הָעֲמַדְנָה | |
| Part. Act. | עֹמֵד | | אֹכֵל | מְעַמֵּד | | |
| Part. Pass. | עֹמֵד | | אֹכֹל | נִעְמָד | | מְעַמָּד |

Ayin - Guttural Verb.

| | Kal | Niphal | Piel | Pual | Hithpael |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Perf. Sing. 3 M. | נִּצַּל | נִּצָּל | נִּצַּל | נִּצַּל | הִתְנַצַּל |
| 3 F. | נִּצְּלָה | נִּצָּלָה | נִּצְּלָה | נִּצְּלָה | הִתְנַצְּלָה |
| 2 M. | נִּצַּלְתָּ | נִּצָּלְתָּ | נִּצַּלְתָּ | נִּצַּלְתָּ | הִתְנַצַּלְתָּ |
| 2 F. | נִּצַּלְתְּ | נִּצָּלְתְּ | נִּצַּלְתְּ | נִּצַּלְתְּ | הִתְנַצַּלְתְּ |
| 1 C. | נִּצַּלְתִּי | נִּצָּלְתִּי | נִּצַּלְתִּי | נִּצַּלְתִּי | הִתְנַצַּלְתִּי |
| Plur. 3 M. | נִּצְּלוּ | נִּצָּלוּ | נִּצְּלוּ | נִּצְּלוּ | הִתְנַצְּלוּ |
| 2 M. | נִּצַּלְתֶּם | נִּצָּלְתֶּם | נִּצַּלְתֶּם | נִּצַּלְתֶּם | הִתְנַצַּלְתֶּם |
| 2 F. | נִּצַּלְתֶּן | נִּצָּלְתֶּן | נִּצַּלְתֶּן | נִּצַּלְתֶּן | הִתְנַצַּלְתֶּן |
| 1 C. | נִּצַּלְנוּ | נִּצָּלְנוּ | נִּצַּלְנוּ | נִּצַּלְנוּ | הִתְנַצַּלְנוּ |
| Inf. Abs. | נִּצּוֹל | הִנָּצַל | נִּצַּל | | |
| Inf. Constr. | נִּצָּל | הִנָּצַל | נִּצַּל | | הִתְנַצַּל |
| Impf. Sing. 3 M. | יִנָּצַל | יִנָּצַל | יִנָּצַל | יִנָּצַל | יִתְנַצַּל |
| 3 F. | תִּנָּצַל | תִּנָּצַל | תִּנָּצַל | תִּנָּצַל | תִּתְנַצַּל |
| 2 M. | תִּנָּצַלְ | תִּנָּצַלְ | תִּנָּצַלְ | תִּנָּצַלְ | תִּתְנַצַּלְ |
| 2 F. | תִּנָּצַלִי | תִּנָּצַלִי | תִּנָּצַלִי | תִּנָּצַלִי | תִּתְנַצַּלִי |
| 1 C. | אִנָּצַל | אִנָּצַל | אִנָּצַל | אִנָּצַל | אִתְנַצַּל |
| Plur. 3 M. | יִנָּצְלוּ | יִנָּצְלוּ | יִנָּצְלוּ | יִנָּצְלוּ | יִתְנַצְּלוּ |
| 3 F. | תִּנָּצְלֶנָּה | תִּנָּצְלֶנָּה | תִּנָּצְלֶנָּה | תִּנָּצְלֶנָּה | תִּתְנַצְּלֶנָּה |
| 2 M. | תִּנָּצְלוּ | תִּנָּצְלוּ | תִּנָּצְלוּ | תִּנָּצְלוּ | תִּתְנַצְּלוּ |
| 2 F. | תִּנָּצְלֶנָּה | תִּנָּצְלֶנָּה | תִּנָּצְלֶנָּה | תִּנָּצְלֶנָּה | תִּתְנַצְּלֶנָּה |
| 1 C. | נִנָּצַלְ | נִנָּצַלְ | נִנָּצַלְ | נִנָּצַלְ | נִתְנַצַּלְ |
| Imp. Sing. 2 M. | נִצַּל | הִנָּצַל | נִצַּל | | הִתְנַצַּל |
| 2 F. | נִצְּלִי | הִנָּצְּלִי | נִצְּלִי | | הִתְנַצְּלִי |
| Plur. 2 M. | נִצְּלוּ | הִנָּצְלוּ | נִצְּלוּ | | הִתְנַצְּלוּ |
| 2 F. | נִצְּלֶנָּה | הִנָּצְלֶנָּה | נִצְּלֶנָּה | | הִתְנַצְּלֶנָּה |
| Part. Act. | נִצָּל | | מִנָּצַל | | מִתְנַצַּל |
| Part. Pass. | נִצּוֹל | נִנָּצַל | | מִנָּצַל | |

Lamedh - Guttural Verb.

| | Kal | Niphal | Piel | Hiphil | Hithpael |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Perf. Sing. 3 M. | שָׁלַח | נִשְׁלַח | שִׁלַּח | הִשְׁלִיחַ | הִשְׁתַּלַּח |
| 3 F. | שָׁלְחָה | נִשְׁלַחָה | שִׁלְחָה | הִשְׁלִיחָה | הִשְׁתַּלַּחָה |
| 2 M. | שָׁלַחְתָּ | נִשְׁלַחְתָּ | שִׁלַּחְתָּ | הִשְׁלַחְתָּ | הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתָּ |
| 2 F. | שָׁלַחְתְּ | נִשְׁלַחְתְּ | שִׁלַּחְתְּ | הִשְׁלַחְתְּ | הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתְּ |
| 1 C. | שָׁלַחְתִּי | נִשְׁלַחְתִּי | שִׁלַּחְתִּי | הִשְׁלַחְתִּי | הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתִּי |
| Plur. 3 M. | שָׁלְחוּ | נִשְׁלְחוּ | שִׁלְחוּ | הִשְׁלִיחוּ | הִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ |
| 2 M. | שָׁלַחְתֶּם | נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם | שִׁלַּחְתֶּם | הִשְׁלַחְתֶּם | הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּם |
| 2 F. | שָׁלַחְתֶּן | נִשְׁלַחְתֶּן | שִׁלַּחְתֶּן | הִשְׁלַחְתֶּן | הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּן |
| 1 C. | שָׁלַחְנוּ | נִשְׁלַחְנוּ | שִׁלַּחְנוּ | הִשְׁלַחְנוּ | הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנוּ |
| Inf. Abs. | שִׁלַּח | נִשְׁלַח | שִׁלַּח | הִשְׁלִיחַ | |
| Inf. Constr. | שִׁלַּח | הִשְׁלַח | שִׁלַּח | הִשְׁלִיחַ | הִשְׁתַּלַּח |
| Impf. Sing. 3 M. | יִשְׁלַח | יִשְׁלַח | יִשְׁלַח | יִשְׁלִיחַ | יִשְׁתַּלַּח |
| 3 F. | תִּשְׁלַח | תִּשְׁלַח | תִּשְׁלַח | תִּשְׁלִיחַ | תִּשְׁתַּלַּח |
| 2 M. | תִּשְׁלַח | תִּשְׁלַח | תִּשְׁלַח | תִּשְׁלִיחַ | תִּשְׁתַּלַּח |
| 2 F. | תִּשְׁלַחִי | תִּשְׁלַחִי | תִּשְׁלַחִי | תִּשְׁלִיחִי | תִּשְׁתַּלַּחִי |
| 1 C. | אֶשְׁלַח | אֶשְׁלַח | אֶשְׁלַח | אֶשְׁלִיחַ | אֶשְׁתַּלַּח |
| Plur. 3 M. | יִשְׁלְחוּ | יִשְׁלְחוּ | יִשְׁלְחוּ | יִשְׁלִיחוּ | יִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ |
| 3 F. | תִּשְׁלַחְנָה | תִּשְׁלַחְנָה | תִּשְׁלַחְנָה | תִּשְׁלַחְנָה | תִּשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה |
| 2 M. | תִּשְׁלַחוּ | תִּשְׁלַחוּ | תִּשְׁלַחוּ | תִּשְׁלַחוּ | תִּשְׁתַּלַּחוּ |
| 2 F. | תִּשְׁלַחְנָה | תִּשְׁלַחְנָה | תִּשְׁלַחְנָה | תִּשְׁלַחְנָה | תִּשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה |
| 1 C. | נִשְׁלַח | נִשְׁלַח | נִשְׁלַח | נִשְׁלַח | נִשְׁתַּלַּח |
| Imp. Sing. 2 M. | שִׁלַּח | הִשְׁלַח | שִׁלַּח | הִשְׁלַח | הִשְׁתַּלַּח |
| 2 F. | שִׁלְחִי | הִשְׁלְחִי | שִׁלְחִי | הִשְׁלְחִי | הִשְׁתַּלְּחִי |
| Plur. 2 M. | שִׁלְחוּ | הִשְׁלְחוּ | שִׁלְחוּ | הִשְׁלְחוּ | הִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ |
| 2 F. | שִׁלַּחְנָה | הִשְׁלַחְנָה | שִׁלַּחְנָה | הִשְׁלַחְנָה | הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה |
| Part. Act. | שֹׁלֵחַ | | מְשַׁלֵּחַ | מְשַׁלֵּחַ | מְשַׁתַּלֵּחַ |
| Part. Pass. | שֹׁלֵחַ | נִשְׁלָח | | | |

Pe-Nun Verb.

| | | Kal | Niphal | Hiphil | Hophal |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Perf. Sing. 3 M. | נָּשׂ | נָּחַן | לָּנַחַח | הִנָּשִׂי | הִנָּשָׂה |
| 3 F. | נָּשְׂהָ | נָּחְתָּהּ | לָּנַחְתָּהּ | הִנָּשִׂיהָ | הִנָּשָׂהּ |
| 2 M. | נָּשַׁתָּ | נָּחַתָּ | לָּנַחַתָּ | הִנָּשִׁיתָ | הִנָּשָׂתָּ |
| 2 F. | נָּשַׁתְּ | נָּחַתְּ | לָּנַחַתְּ | הִנָּשִׁיתְּ | הִנָּשָׂתְּ |
| 1 C. | נָּשַׁתִּי | נָּחַתִּי | לָּנַחַתִּי | הִנָּשִׁיתִי | הִנָּשָׂתִי |
| Plur. 3 M. | נָּשׂוּ | נָּחְנוּ | לָּנַחְנוּ | הִנָּשׂוּ | הִנָּשׂוּ |
| 2 M. | נָּשַׁתְּםָּ | נָּחַתְּםָּ | לָּנַחַתְּםָּ | הִנָּשִׁיתְּםָּ | הִנָּשָׂתְּםָּ |
| 2 F. | נָּשַׁתְּנָּ | נָּחַתְּנָּ | לָּנַחַתְּנָּ | הִנָּשִׁיתְּנָּ | הִנָּשָׂתְּנָּ |
| 1 C. | נָּשַׁנּוּ | נָּחַנּוּ | לָּנַחְנוּ | הִנָּשְׁנוּ | הִנָּשְׁנוּ |
| Inf. Abs. | נָּשׂ | נָּחַן | לָּנַחַח | הִנָּשֵׁן | הִנָּשָׂה |
| Inf. Constr. | נָּשֶׁה | נָּחַת | לָּנַחַת | הִנָּשֵׁה | הִנָּשֶׁה |
| Impf. Sing. 3 M. | יָּנֹשׂ | יָּנַחַן | יָּנַחַח | יָּנִישׁ | יָּנֹשָׂה |
| 3 F. | תָּנֹשׂהּ | תָּנַחְתָּהּ | תָּנַחַח | תָּנִישׁהָ | תָּנֹשָׂהּ |
| 2 M. | תָּנֹשׁ | תָּנַחַתָּ | תָּנַחַח | תָּנִישׁ | תָּנֹשָׂה |
| 2 F. | תָּנֹשִׁי | תָּנַחְתִּי | תָּנַחַח | תָּנִישִׁי | תָּנֹשָׂה |
| 1 C. | אָנֹשׂ | אָנַחַתָּ | אָנַחַח | אָנִישׁ | אָנֹשָׂה |
| Plur. 3 M. | יָּנֹשׂוּ | יָּנַחְנוּ | יָּנַחְנוּ | יָּנִישׁוּ | יָּנֹשׂוּ |
| 3 F. | תָּנֹשְׁנָהּ | תָּנַחְתֶּנּהּ | תָּנַחְתֶּנּהּ | תָּנִישְׁנָהּ | תָּנֹשְׁנָהּ |
| 2 M. | תָּנֹשׂוּ | תָּנַחְנוּ | תָּנַחְנוּ | תָּנִישׁוּ | תָּנֹשׂוּ |
| 2 F. | תָּנֹשִׁנָּה | תָּנַחְתֶּנּהּ | תָּנַחְתֶּנּהּ | תָּנִישְׁנָהּ | תָּנֹשִׁנָּה |
| 1 C. | נָּשׂ | נָּחַן | נָּחַח | נָּשֵׁן | נָּשָׂה |
| Imp. Sing. 2 M. | נָּשׂ | נָּחַן | נָּחַח | הִנָּשֵׁן | הִנָּשָׂה |
| 2 F. | נָּשִׁי | נָּחְתִּי | נָּחַח | הִנָּשִׁי | הִנָּשָׂה |
| Plur. 2 M. | נָּשׂוּ | נָּחְנוּ | נָּחְנוּ | הִנָּשׂוּ | הִנָּשׂוּ |
| 2 F. | נָּשְׁנָהּ | נָּחְתֶּנּהּ | נָּחְתֶּנּהּ | הִנָּשְׁנָהּ | הִנָּשְׁנָהּ |
| Part. Act. | נָּשֵׁן | נָּחַן | לָּנַחַח | מָּנִישׁ | |
| Part. Pass. | נָּשָׂה | נָּחַתָּהּ | לָּנַחְתָּהּ | נָּשָׁה | מָּנִשָּׁה |

Double - Ayin

| | Kal | | Niphal |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Perf. Sing. 3 M. | סָבַב | סָב | נָסַב |
| 3 F. | סָבְבָה | סָבָה | נָסְבָה |
| 2 M. | סָבַבְתָּ | סָבַבְתָּ | נָסַבְתָּ |
| 2 F. | סָבַבְתְּ | סָבַבְתְּ | נָסַבְתְּ |
| 1 C. | סָבַבְתִּי | סָבַבְתִּי | נָסַבְתִּי |
| Plur. 3 M. | סָבְבוּ | סָבּוּ | נָסְבוּ |
| 2 M. | סָבַבְתֶּם | סָבַבְתֶּם | נָסַבְתֶּם |
| 2 F. | סָבַבְתֶּן | סָבַבְתֶּן | נָסַבְתֶּן |
| 1 C. | סָבַבְנוּ | סָבַבְנוּ | נָסַבְנוּ |
| Inf. Abs. | סָבֹב | סָב | הִסָּב |
| Inf. Constr. | סָבֵב | סָב | הִסָּב |
| Impf. Sing. 3 M. | יִסָּב | יִסָּב | יִסָּב |
| 3 F. | תִּסָּב | תִּסָּב | תִּסָּב |
| 2 M. | תִּסָּב | תִּסָּב | תִּסָּב |
| 2 F. | תִּסָּבִי | תִּסָּבִי | תִּסָּבִי |
| 1 C. | אִסָּב | אִסָּב | אִסָּב |
| Plur. 3 M. | יִסָּבוּ | יִסָּבוּ | יִסָּבוּ |
| 3 F. | תִּסָּבֶינָה | תִּסָּבֶינָה | תִּסָּבֶינָה |
| 2 M. | תִּסָּבוּ | תִּסָּבוּ | תִּסָּבוּ |
| 2 F. | תִּסָּבֶינָה | תִּסָּבֶינָה | תִּסָּבֶינָה |
| 1 C. | נִסָּב | נִסָּב | נִסָּב |
| Imp. Sing. 2 M. | סָב | | הִסָּב |
| 2 F. | סָבִי | | הִסָּבִי |
| Plur. 2 M. | סָבוּ | | הִסָּבוּ |
| 2 F. | סָבֶינָה | | הִסָּבֶינָה |
| Part. Act. | סָבֵב | | |
| Part. Pass. | סָבֹב | | נָסָב |

Verb.

| Hiphil | Hophal | Piel | Pual | Hithpael |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| הִסְבִּיחַ | הוֹסִיב | סִבַּח | סִבַּח | הִסְתַּבַּח |
| הִסְבִּיחָה | הוֹסִיבָה | סִבַּחָה | סִבַּחָה | הִסְתַּבַּחָה |
| הִסְבִּיחוּ | הוֹסִיבוּ | סִבַּחוּ | סִבַּחוּ | הִסְתַּבַּחוּ |
| הִסְבִּיחוּ | הוֹסִיבוּ | סִבַּחוּ | סִבַּחוּ | הִסְתַּבַּחוּ |
| הִסְבִּיחִי | הוֹסִיבִי | סִבַּחִי | סִבַּחִי | הִסְתַּבַּחִי |
| הִסְבִּיבוּ | הוֹסִיבוּ | סִבַּחוּ | סִבַּחוּ | הִסְתַּבַּחוּ |
| הִסְבִּיחוּם | הוֹסִיבוּם | סִבַּחוּם | סִבַּחוּם | הִסְתַּבַּחוּם |
| הִסְבִּיחוּן | הוֹסִיבוּן | סִבַּחוּן | סִבַּחוּן | הִסְתַּבַּחוּן |
| הִסְבִּיגוּ | הוֹסִיגוּ | סִבַּגוּ | סִבַּגוּ | הִסְתַּבַּגוּ |
| הִסְבִּיחַ | | סִבַּח | סִבַּח | |
| הִסְבִּיחַ | | סִבַּח | | הִסְתַּבַּח |
| יִסְבֵּחַ | יֹסֵב | יִסְבַּח | יִסְבַּח | יִסְתַּבַּח |
| הִסְבִּיחַ | הוֹסֵב | הִסְבַּח | הִסְבַּח | הִסְתַּבַּח |
| הִסְבִּיחַ | הוֹסֵב | הִסְבַּח | הִסְבַּח | הִסְתַּבַּח |
| הִסְבִּיחִי | הוֹסֵבִי | הִסְבַּחִי | הִסְבַּחִי | הִסְתַּבַּחִי |
| אִסְבֵּחַ | אֹסֵב | אִסְבַּח | אִסְבַּח | אִסְתַּבַּח |
| יִסְבִּיחוּ | יֹסְבִיחוּ | יִסְבַּחוּ | יִסְבַּחוּ | יִסְתַּבַּחוּ |
| הִסְבִּיחָה | הוֹסְבִיחָה | הִסְבַּחָה | הִסְבַּחָה | הִסְתַּבַּחָה |
| הִסְבִּיבוּ | הוֹסְבִיבוּ | הִסְבַּחוּ | הִסְבַּחוּ | הִסְתַּבַּחוּ |
| הִסְבִּיחָה | הוֹסְבִיחָה | הִסְבַּחָה | הִסְבַּחָה | הִסְתַּבַּחָה |
| נִסְבַּח | נֹסְבַּח | נִסְבַּח | נִסְבַּח | נִסְתַּבַּח |
| הִסְבִּיחַ | | סִבַּח | | הִסְתַּבַּח |
| הִסְבִּיחִי | | סִבַּחִי | | הִסְתַּבַּחִי |
| הִסְבִּיבוּ | | סִבַּחוּ | | הִסְתַּבַּחוּ |
| הִסְבִּיחָה | | סִבַּחָה | | הִסְתַּבַּחָה |
| מִסְבֵּחַ | | מִסְבַּח | | מִסְתַּבַּח |
| | מוֹסֵב | | מוֹסְבַּח | |

Pe-Yodh

| | Kal | Niphal |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Perf. Sing. 3 M. | יָשַׁב | נִישַׁב |
| 3 F. | יָשְׁבָה | נִישְׁבָה |
| 2 M. | יָשַׁבְתָּ | נִישַׁבְתָּ |
| 2 F. | יָשַׁבְתְּ | נִישַׁבְתְּ |
| 1 C. | יָשַׁבְתִּי | נִישַׁבְתִּי |
| Plur. 3 M. | יָשְׁבוּ | נִישְׁבוּ |
| 2 M. | יָשַׁבְתֶּם | נִישַׁבְתֶּם |
| 2 F. | יָשַׁבְתֶּן | נִישַׁבְתֶּן |
| 1 C. | יָשַׁבְנוּ | נִישַׁבְנוּ |
| Inf. Abs. | יֹשֵׁב | הוֹשֵׁב |
| Inf. Constr. | שֹׁבֵת | הוֹשֵׁב |
| Impf. Sing. 3 M. | יֹשֵׁב | יֹשֵׁב |
| 3 F. | תֹּשֵׁב | תֹּשֵׁב |
| 2 M. | תֹּשֵׁב | תֹּשֵׁב |
| 2 F. | תֹּשְׁבִי | תֹּשְׁבִי |
| 1 C. | אֹשֵׁב | אֹשֵׁב |
| Plur. 3 M. | יֹשְׁבוּ | יֹשְׁבוּ |
| 3 F. | תֹּשְׁבָנָה | תֹּשְׁבָנָה |
| 2 M. | תֹּשְׁבוּ | תֹּשְׁבוּ |
| 2 F. | תֹּשְׁבָנָה | תֹּשְׁבָנָה |
| 1 C. | נֹשֵׁב | נֹשֵׁב |
| Imp. Sing. 2 M. | שֵׁב | הוֹשֵׁב |
| 2 F. | שְׁבִי | הוֹשְׁבִי |
| Plur. 2 M. | שְׁבוּ | הוֹשְׁבוּ |
| 2 F. | שְׁבָנָה | הוֹשְׁבָנָה |
| Part. Act. | יֹשֵׁב | |
| Part. Pass. | יֹשֹׁב | נֹשֵׁב |

Verb.

| Hiphil | Hophal | Kal Pe-Yodh | Hiphil Pe-Yodh |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| הוֹשִׁיב | הוֹשֵׁב | יָטַב | הִיטִיב |
| הוֹשִׁיבָה | הוֹשֵׁבָה | יָטַבָה | הִיטִיבָה |
| הוֹשִׁיבֶת | הוֹשֵׁבֶת | יָטַבְתְּ | הִיטִיבְתְּ |
| הוֹשִׁיבִת | הוֹשֵׁבִת | יָטַבְתְּ | הִיטִיבְתְּ |
| הוֹשִׁיבֵי | הוֹשֵׁבֵי | יָטַבְתִּי | הִיטִיבְתִּי |
| הוֹשִׁיבוּ | הוֹשֵׁבוּ | יָטַבוּ | הִיטִיבוּ |
| הוֹשִׁיבָתֶם | הוֹשֵׁבָתֶם | יָטַבְתֶּם | הִיטִיבְתֶּם |
| הוֹשִׁיבֶתֶן | הוֹשֵׁבֶתֶן | יָטַבְתֶּן | הִיטִיבְתֶּן |
| הוֹשִׁיבוּ | הוֹשֵׁבוּ | יָטַבּוּ | הִיטִיבּוּ |
| הוֹשֵׁב | | יָטַב | הִיטִב |
| הוֹשִׁיב | הוֹשֵׁב | יָטַב | הִיטִיב |
| יֹשֵׁב | יֹשֵׁב | יִיטַב | יִיטִיב |
| תֹּשֵׁב | תֹּשֵׁב | תִּיטַב | תִּיטִיב |
| תֹּשֵׁב | תֹּשֵׁב | תִּיטַב | תִּיטִיב |
| תֹּשִׁיבִי | תֹּשִׁיבִי | תִּיטַבִּי | תִּיטִיבִי |
| אֹשֵׁב | אֹשֵׁב | אִיטַב | אִיטִיב |
| יֹשִׁבוּ | יֹשִׁבוּ | יִיטַבוּ | יִיטִיבוּ |
| תֹּשִׁיבָנָה | תֹּשִׁיבָנָה | תִּיטַבְנָה | תִּיטִיבְנָה |
| תֹּשִׁיבוּ | תֹּשִׁיבוּ | תִּיטַבוּ | תִּיטִיבוּ |
| תֹּשִׁיבָנָה | תֹּשִׁיבָנָה | תִּיטַבְנָה | תִּיטִיבְנָה |
| נֹשֵׁב | נֹשֵׁב | נִיטַב | נִיטִיב |
| הוֹשֵׁב | | יָטַב | הִיטִב |
| הוֹשִׁיבִי | | יָטַבִּי | הִיטִיבִי |
| הוֹשִׁיבוּ | | יָטַבוּ | הִיטִיבוּ |
| הוֹשִׁיבָנָה | | יָטַבְנָה | הִיטִיבְנָה |
| מוֹשֵׁב | | יָטַב | מִיטִיב |
| | מוֹשֵׁב | יָטַב | |

Ayin-Waw and

| | Kal | Ayin-Yodh | Niphal | Hiphil |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Perf. Sing. 3 M. | קָם | רָב | נָקָם | הָקִים |
| 3 F. | קָמָה | רָבָה | נָקָמָה | הָקִימָה |
| 2 M. | קָמַתָּ | רִיבֹתָ | נָקָמֹתָ | הָקִימֹתָ |
| 2 F. | קָמַתְּ | רִיבֹתְ | נָקָמֹתְ | הָקִימֹתְ |
| 1 C. | קָמַתִּי | רִיבֹתִי | נָקָמֹתִי | הָקִימֹתִי |
| Plur. 3 M. | קָמוּ | רִיבוּ | נָקָמוּ | הָקִימוּ |
| 2 M. | קָמַתְּם | רִיבֹתְּם | נָקָמֹתְּם | הָקִימֹתְּם |
| 2 F. | קָמַתְן | רִיבֹתְן | נָקָמֹתְן | הָקִימֹתְן |
| 1 C. | קָמַנּוּ | רִיבֹנוּ | נָקָמוּנוּ | הָקִימוּנוּ |
| Int. Abs. | קָם | רָב | הָקָם | הָקִם |
| Inf. Constr. | קָם | רִיב | הָקָם | הָקִם |
| Impf. Sing. 3 M. | יָקֹם | יִרְיב | יִקָּם | יִקָּם |
| 3 F. | תִּקְוָם | תִּרְיב | תִּקָּם | תִּקָּם |
| 2 M. | תִּקְוָם | תִּרְיב | תִּקָּם | תִּקָּם |
| 2 F. | תִּקְוָמִי | תִּרְיָבִי | תִּקָּמִי | תִּקָּמִי |
| 1 C. | אִקָּם | אִרְיב | אִקָּם | אִקָּם |
| Plur. 3 M. | יִקְוּמוּ | יִרְיבוּ | יִקָּמוּ | יִקָּמוּ |
| 3 F. | תִּקְוֹמֶנָּה | תִּרְיַבְנָה | תִּקָּמֶנָּה | תִּקָּמֶנָּה |
| 2 M. | תִּקְוֹמוּ | תִּרְיָבוּ | תִּקָּמוּ | תִּקָּמוּ |
| 2 F. | תִּקְוֹמֶינָה | תִּרְיַבְנָה | תִּקָּמֶינָה | תִּקָּמֶינָה |
| 1 C. | נִקָּם | נִרְיָב | נִקָּם | נִקָּם |
| Imp. Sing. 2 M. | קָם | רִיב | הָקָם | הָקִם |
| 2 F. | קָמִי | רִיבִי | הָקָמִי | הָקִמִי |
| Plur. 2 M. | קָמוּ | רִיבוּ | הָקָמוּ | הָקִמוּ |
| 2 F. | קָמְנָה | רִיבְנָה | הָקָמְנָה | הָקִמְנָה |
| Part. Act. | קָם | רָב | | מִקָּם |
| Part. Pass. | קָם | רָב | נָקָם | |

Ayin-Yodh Verbs.

| Hophal | Piel | Pual | Hithpael |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| הוֹקֵם | קוֹמֵם | קוֹמֵם | הִתְקוֹמֵם |
| הוֹקִמָהּ | קוֹמְמָהּ | קוֹמְמָהּ | הִתְקוֹמְמָהּ |
| הוֹקִמְתָּ | קוֹמַמְתָּ | קוֹמַמְתָּ | הִתְקוֹמַמְתָּ |
| הוֹקִמְתָּהּ | קוֹמַמְתָּהּ | קוֹמַמְתָּהּ | הִתְקוֹמַמְתָּהּ |
| הוֹקִמְתִּי | קוֹמַמְתִּי | קוֹמַמְתִּי | הִתְקוֹמַמְתִּי |
| הוֹקִמוּ | קוֹמְמוּ | קוֹמְמוּ | הִתְקוֹמְמוּ |
| הוֹקִמְתֶּם | קוֹמַמְתֶּם | קוֹמַמְתֶּם | הִתְקוֹמַמְתֶּם |
| הוֹקִמְתֶּן | קוֹמַמְתֶּן | קוֹמַמְתֶּן | הִתְקוֹמַמְתֶּן |
| הוֹקִמְנוּ | קוֹמַמְנוּ | קוֹמַמְנוּ | הִתְקוֹמַמְנוּ |

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| הוֹקֵם | קוֹמֵם | הִתְקוֹמֵם |
| יֹקֵם | יֹקֵם | יִתְקוֹמֵם |
| הוֹקֵם | תִּקְוֵם | תִּתְקוֹמֵם |
| הוֹקֵם | תִּקְוֵם | תִּתְקוֹמֵם |
| הוֹקִמְיָ | תִּקְוִימְיָ | תִּתְקוִימְיָ |
| אוֹקֵם | אִקְוֵם | אִתְקוֹמֵם |
| יֹקְמוּ | יִקְוִמוּ | יִתְקוֹמְמוּ |
| הוֹקִמְנָהּ | תִּקְוִימְנָהּ | תִּתְקוִימְנָהּ |
| הוֹקִמוּ | תִּקְוִימוּ | תִּתְקוֹמְמוּ |
| הוֹקִמְנָהּ | תִּקְוִימְנָהּ | תִּתְקוֹמְנָהּ |
| נֹקֵם | נִקְוֵם | נִתְקוֹמֵם |

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| קוֹמֵם | הִתְקוֹמֵם |
| קוֹמְמָי | הִתְקוֹמְמָי |
| קוֹמְמוּ | הִתְקוֹמְמוּ |
| קוֹמַמְנָהּ | הִתְקוֹמַמְנָהּ |

| | |
|---------|------------|
| מִקְוֵם | מִתְקוֹמֵם |
| מוֹקֵם | מוֹקֵם |

Lamedh-

| | Kal | Niphal | Hiphil |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Perf. Sing. 3 M. | מָצָא | נִמְצָא | הִמְצִיא |
| 3 F. | מָצְאָה | נִמְצְאָה | הִמְצִיָּה |
| 2 M. | מָצָאתָ | נִמְצָאתָ | הִמְצִיאתָ |
| 2 F. | מָצָאתְּ | נִמְצָאתְּ | הִמְצִיאתְּ |
| 1 C. | מָצָאתִי | נִמְצָאתִי | הִמְצִיאתִי |
| Plur. 3 M. | מָצְאוּ | נִמְצְאוּ | הִמְצִיאוּ |
| 2 M. | מָצְאתֶם | נִמְצְאתֶם | הִמְצִיאתֶם |
| 2 F. | מָצְאתֶן | נִמְצְאתֶן | הִמְצִיאתֶן |
| 1 C. | מָצְאָנוּ | נִמְצְאָנוּ | הִמְצִיאָנוּ |
| Inf. Abs. | מָצֹא | נִמְצֵא | הִמְצִיֵּא |
| Inf. Constr. | מָצֵא | הִמְצֵא | הִמְצִיֵּא |
| Impf. Sing. 3 M. | יִמְצֵא | יִמְצֵא | יִמְצִיֵּא |
| 3 F. | תִּמְצֵא | תִּמְצֵא | תִּמְצִיֵּא |
| 2 M. | תִּמְצֵא | תִּמְצֵא | תִּמְצִיֵּא |
| 2 F. | תִּמְצְאִי | תִּמְצְאִי | תִּמְצִיֵּאִי |
| 1 C. | אֶמְצֵא | אֶמְצֵא | אֶמְצִיֵּא |
| Plur. 3 M. | יִמְצְאוּ | יִמְצְאוּ | יִמְצִיֵּאוּ |
| 3 F. | תִּמְצְאֶנָּה | תִּמְצְאֶנָּה | תִּמְצִיֵּאֶנָּה |
| 2 M. | תִּמְצְאוּ | תִּמְצְאוּ | תִּמְצִיֵּאוּ |
| 2 F. | תִּמְצְאֶנָּה | תִּמְצְאֶנָּה | תִּמְצִיֵּאֶנָּה |
| 1 C. | נִמְצֵא | נִמְצֵא | נִמְצִיֵּא |
| Imp. Sing. 2 M. | מָצֵא | הִמְצֵא | הִמְצִיֵּא |
| 2 F. | מָצְאִי | הִמְצְאִי | הִמְצִיֵּאִי |
| Plur. 2 M. | מָצְאוּ | הִמְצְאוּ | הִמְצִיֵּאוּ |
| 2 F. | מָצְאֶנָּה | הִמְצְאֶנָּה | הִמְצִיֵּאֶנָּה |
| Part. Act. | מָצֵא | | הִמְצִיֵּא |
| Part. Pass. | מָצוּא | נִמְצֹא | |

Aleph Verb.

| Hophal | Piel | Pual | Hithpael |
|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| הִמְצֵא | מִצֵּא | מִצֵּא | הִתְמַצֵּא |
| הִמְצֵאָה | מִצֵּאָה | מִצֵּאָה | הִתְמַצֵּאָה |
| הִמְצֵאתִי | מִצֵּאתִי | מִצֵּאתִי | הִתְמַצֵּאתִי |
| הִמְצֵאתָ | מִצֵּאתָ | מִצֵּאתָ | הִתְמַצֵּאתָ |
| הִמְצֵאתִי | מִצֵּאתִי | מִצֵּאתִי | הִתְמַצֵּאתִי |
| הִמְצֵאוּ | מִצֵּאוּ | מִצֵּאוּ | הִתְמַצֵּאוּ |
| הִמְצֵאוּם | מִצֵּאוּם | מִצֵּאוּם | הִתְמַצֵּאוּם |
| הִמְצֵאתֶן | מִצֵּאתֶן | מִצֵּאתֶן | הִתְמַצֵּאתֶן |
| הִמְצֵאוּ | מִצֵּאוּ | מִצֵּאוּ | הִתְמַצֵּאוּ |
| | מִצֵּא | | |
| הִמְצֵא | מִצֵּא | | הִתְמַצֵּא |
| יִמְצֵא | יִמְצֵא | יִמְצֵא | יִתְמַצֵּא |
| הִמְצֵא | הִמְצֵא | הִמְצֵא | הִתְמַצֵּא |
| הִמְצֵא | הִמְצֵא | הִמְצֵא | הִתְמַצֵּא |
| הִמְצֵא־ | הִמְצֵא־ | הִמְצֵא־ | הִתְמַצֵּא־ |
| אִמְצֵא | אִמְצֵא | אִמְצֵא | אִתְמַצֵּא |
| יִמְצֵאוּ | יִמְצֵאוּ | יִמְצֵאוּ | יִתְמַצֵּאוּ |
| הִמְצֵאָה | הִמְצֵאָה | הִמְצֵאָה | הִתְמַצֵּאָה |
| הִמְצֵאוּ | הִמְצֵאוּ | הִמְצֵאוּ | הִתְמַצֵּאוּ |
| הִמְצֵאָה | הִמְצֵאָה | הִמְצֵאָה | הִתְמַצֵּאָה |
| נִמְצֵא | נִמְצֵא | נִמְצֵא | נִתְמַצֵּא |
| | מִצֵּא | | הִתְמַצֵּא |
| | מִצֵּא־ | | הִתְמַצֵּא־ |
| | מִצֵּאוּ | | הִתְמַצֵּאוּ |
| | מִצֵּאָה | | הִתְמַצֵּאָה |
| | מִמְצֵא | | מִתְמַצֵּא |
| מִמְצֵא | | מִמְצֵא | |

Lamedh-

| | Kal | Niphal | Hiphil |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Perf. Sing. 3 M. | גָּלָה | נִגְלָה | הִגְלָה |
| 3 F. | גָּלְתָהּ | נִגְלְתָהּ | הִגְלְתָהּ |
| 2 M. | גָּלִיתָ | נִגְלִיתָ | הִגְלִיתָ |
| 2 F. | גָּלִיתְּ | נִגְלִיתְּ | הִגְלִיתְּ |
| 1 C. | גָּלִיתִי | נִגְלִיתִי | הִגְלִיתִי |
| Plur. 3 M. | גָּלוּ | נִגְלוּ | הִגְלוּ |
| 2 M. | גָּלִיָּם | נִגְלִיָּם | הִגְלִיָּם |
| 2 F. | גָּלִיָּן | נִגְלִיָּן | הִגְלִיָּן |
| 1 C. | גָּלִינוּ | נִגְלִינוּ | הִגְלִינוּ |
| Inf. Abs. | גָּלָה | נִגְלָה | הִגְלָה |
| Inf. Constr. | גָּלוֹת | הִגְלוֹת | הִגְלוֹת |
| Impf. Sing. 3 M. | יִגְלָה | יִנְגְלָה | יִהְיֶה |
| 3 F. | תִּגְלָהּ | תִּנְגְלָהּ | תִּהְיֶה |
| 2 M. | תִּגְלֶה | תִּנְגְלֶה | תִּהְיֶה |
| 2 F. | תִּגְלִי | תִּנְגְלִי | תִּהְיֶה |
| 1 C. | אֶגְלָה | אֶנְגְלָה | אֶהְיֶה |
| Plur. 3 M. | יִגְלוּ | יִנְגְלוּ | יִהְיֶוּ |
| 3 F. | תִּגְלֶינָה | תִּנְגְלֶינָה | תִּהְיֶינָה |
| 2 M. | תִּגְלוּ | תִּנְגְלוּ | תִּהְיֶוּ |
| 2 F. | תִּגְלֶינָה | תִּנְגְלֶינָה | תִּהְיֶינָה |
| 1 C. | נִגְלָה | נִנְגְלָה | נִהְיֶה |
| Imp. Sing. 2 M. | גָּלָה | הִגְלָה | הִגְלָה |
| 2 F. | גָּלִי | הִגְלִי | הִגְלִי |
| Plur. 2 M. | גָּלוּ | הִגְלוּ | הִגְלוּ |
| 2 F. | הִגְלֶינָה | הִגְלֶינָה | הִגְלֶינָה |
| Part. Act. | גָּלָה | | מִגְלָה |
| Part. Pass. | גָּלוּי | נִגְלָה | |

He Verb.

| Hophal | Piel | Pual | Hithpael |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| הִגָּלָה | גָּלָה | גָּלָה | הִתְגָּלָה |
| הִגְלִיתָהּ | גָּלִיתָהּ | גָּלִיתָהּ | הִתְגָּלִיתָהּ |
| הִגְלִיתִי | גָּלִיתִי | גָּלִיתִי | הִתְגָּלִיתִי |
| הִגְלִיתָ | גָּלִיתָ | גָּלִיתָ | הִתְגָּלִיתָ |
| הִגְלִיתִי | גָּלִיתִי | גָּלִיתִי | הִתְגָּלִיתִי |
| הִגְלוּ | גָּלוּ | גָּלוּ | הִתְגָּלוּ |
| הִגְלִיתָם | גָּלִיתָם | גָּלִיתָם | הִתְגָּלִיתָם |
| הִגְלִיתֶן | גָּלִיתֶן | גָּלִיתֶן | הִתְגָּלִיתֶן |
| הִגְלִינוּ | גָּלִינוּ | גָּלִינוּ | הִתְגָּלִינוּ |
| הִגָּלָה | גָּלָה | גָּלָה | הִתְגָּלָה |
| הִגְלֹתָ | גָּלֹתָ | גָּלֹתָ | הִתְגָּלֹתָ |
| יִגָּלָה | יִגָּלָה | יִגָּלָה | יִתְגָּלָה |
| תִּגָּלָה | תִּגָּלָה | תִּגָּלָה | תִּתְגָּלָה |
| תִּגְלִי | תִּגְלִי | תִּגְלִי | תִּתְגְלִי |
| אִגָּלָה | אִגָּלָה | אִגָּלָה | אִתְגָּלָה |
| יִגְלוּ | יִגְלוּ | יִגְלוּ | יִתְגְלוּ |
| תִּגְלִינָה | תִּגְלִינָה | תִּגְלִינָה | תִּתְגְלִינָה |
| תִּגְלוּ | תִּגְלוּ | תִּגְלוּ | תִּתְגְלוּ |
| תִּגְלִינָה | תִּגְלִינָה | תִּגְלִינָה | תִּתְגְלִינָה |
| נִגָּלָה | נִגָּלָה | נִגָּלָה | נִתְגָּלָה |
| | גָּלָה | | הִתְגָּלָה |
| | גָּלִי | | הִתְגָּלִי |
| | גָּלוּ | | הִתְגָּלוּ |
| | גָּלִינָה | | הִתְגָּלִינָה |
| | מִגָּלָה | | מִתְגָּלָה |
| מִגָּלָה | | מִגָּלָה | |

Nouns.

| | First Declension | | Second Declension | | Third Declension | | Fourth Decl. |
|---------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Masculine | Feminine | Masculine | Masculine | Masculine |
| Sing. Abs. | אֶלֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ |
| Sing. Constr. | אֶלֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ |
| Plural Abs. | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם |
| Plural Constr. | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם |
| Dual Abs. | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם |
| Dual Constr. | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם |
| Sing. Light Suffix | אֶלֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ | אֶלֶּכֶּךְ |
| Sing. Grave Suffix | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם |
| Plural Light Suffix | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם |
| Plural Grave Suffix | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם | אֶלֶּכֶּם |

Notes: אֶלֶּכֶּם and אֶלֶּכֶּם are grave suffixes and always take the tone. The others are light. Before suffixes ה of the fem. sing. changes to ה. The feminine plural adds masculine endings after the feminine endings before suffixes.

The Noun with Suffixes.

| Suffixes | Singular | | Plural | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Masculine | Feminine |
| Absolute | סוֹם | סוֹמָה | סוֹמִים | סוֹמוֹת |
| Sing. 1 st | סוֹמִי | סוֹמִית | סוֹמִי | סוֹמִית |
| 2 ^d M. | סוֹמִיךָ | סוֹמִיתְךָ | סוֹמִיךָ | סוֹמִיתְךָ |
| 2 ^d F. | סוֹמִיךָ | סוֹמִיתְךָ | סוֹמִיךָ | סוֹמִיתְךָ |
| 3 ^d M. | סוֹמוֹ | סוֹמִתּוֹ | סוֹמִיו | סוֹמִיתּוֹ |
| 3 ^d F. | סוֹמָה | סוֹמִתָּהּ | סוֹמִיהָ | סוֹמִיתָּהּ |
| Plur. 1 st | סוֹמִנּוּ | סוֹמִתָּנּוּ | סוֹמִנּוּ | סוֹמִתָּנּוּ |
| 2 ^d M. | סוֹמִיכֶם | סוֹמִיתֶכֶם | סוֹמִיכֶם | סוֹמִיתֶכֶם |
| 2 ^d F. | סוֹמִיכֶן | סוֹמִיתֶכֶן | סוֹמִיכֶן | סוֹמִיתֶכֶן |
| 3 ^d M. | סוֹמֵם | סוֹמִתָּם | סוֹמִיהֶם | סוֹמִיתָּהֶם |
| 3 ^d F. | סוֹמִן | סוֹמִתָּן | סוֹמִיהֶן | סוֹמִיתָּהֶן |

Numerals.

| Cardinals | | | Ordinals | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|------------------|------------|
| 1. | אֶחָד | אַחַת | 1 st | רִאשׁוֹן |
| 2. | שְׁנַיִם | שְׁתֵּי | 2 ^d | שֵׁנִי |
| 3. | שְׁלֹשָׁה | שְׁלֹשׁ | 3 ^d | שְׁלִישִׁי |
| 4. | אַרְבָּעָה | אַרְבַּע | 4 th | רְבִיעִי |
| 5. | חֲמִשָּׁה | חֲמִשׁ | 5 th | חֲמִישִׁי |
| 6. | שֵׁשׁ | שֵׁשׁ | 6 th | שֵׁשִׁי |
| 7. | שִׁבְעָה | שִׁבְעַ | 7 th | שִׁבְעִי |
| 8. | שְׁמֹנֶה | שְׁמֹנֶה | 8 th | שְׁמִינִי |
| 9. | תִּשְׁעָה | תִּשְׁעַ | 9 th | תִּשְׁעִי |
| 10. | עֶשְׂרֵה | עֶשֶׂר | 10 th | עֶשְׂרִי |
| 20. | עֶשְׂרִים | | | |
| 30. | שְׁלֹשִׁים | | | |
| 40. | אַרְבָּעִים | | | |
| | etc. | | | |
| 100. | מֵאָה | | | |
| 200. | מֵאוֹתַיִם | | | |
| 1000. | אַלְפָּה | | | |
| 2000. | אַלְפַּיִם | | | |
| 10000. | רִבּוֹת | | | |
| 20000. | רִבְתַּיִם | | | |

Words for Memorizing.

The words in the following lists are arranged in groups of tens as they occur in the book of Genesis, for memorizing in connection with the reading of the Hebrew text. The first two hundred and fifty words occur one hundred or more times in the Old Testament. The later words are found fifty or more times and those marked with an asterisk more than a hundred times. At the end is an alphabetical list of all Hebrew words found fifty or more times in the Old Testament but not in the earlier lists. The meaning given is usually the most common one. If the beginner will devote a few minutes daily to memorizing these words, he will be saved much of the drudgery of thumbing the lexicon; and if the entire list is mastered, the translation of the historical parts of the Old Testament will be found a comparatively easy matter.

Gen. 1: 1—3.

1. אֹר
2. אֱלֹהִים
3. אָמַר
4. אֶרֶץ
5. הָיָה
6. מִים
7. עַל
8. פָּנִים
9. רָחַץ
10. שָׁמַיִם

1: 4—5.

11. אַחֲדָה
12. בֵּין
13. בִּקְרָה
14. טוֹב
15. יוֹם
16. כִּי
17. לַיְלָה
18. עָרַב
19. קָרָא
20. רָאָה

1: 6—11.

21. אֵל
22. אֲשֶׁר
23. זָרַע
24. יָם
25. כֵּן
26. מְקוֹם
27. עָשָׂה

28. שְׁנַיִם

29. תּוֹךְ

30. תַּחַת

1: 11—20.

31. אֲרֻבָּה

32. גָּדוֹל

33. יָצָא

34. מוֹעֵד

35. נֶפֶשׁ

36. נָחַן

37. עֵין

38. פָּרִי

39. שְׁלֹשָׁה

40. שָׁנָה

1: 20—26.

41. אָדָם

42. אֲדָמָה

43. בְּרֵמָה

44. בִּרְדָּה

45. חֵי

46. חֲמִשָּׁה

47. כָּל

48. כִּנְיָה

49. מְלָא

50. רִבְיָה

1: 27—2: 4.

51. אֱלֹהִים

(Sing. זָה.)

52. הִנֵּה

53. יְהוָה

54. כָּלָה

55. מְאֹד

56. מְלֹאכָה

57. צָבָא

58. קָדֵשׁ

59. שְׁבַעַה

60. שָׁשָׂה

2: 5—8.

61. אֵין

62. אָף

63. לֹא

64. מִן

65. עָבַד

66. עָלָה

67. עָפַר

68. שָׁדָה

69. שׁוּם

70. שָׁם

2: 9—14.

71. אָבִין

72. הוּא

73. הִלְזָה

74. וְהָב

75. מִרְאָה

76. נָהַר

77. סָבַב

78. רָאָשׁ

79. רָע

80. שָׁם

2: 15—20.

81. אָכַל

82. בָּדַד

83. בּוֹא

84. לָקַח

85. מָה

(Masc. מִי)

86. מוֹת

87. מִצָּא

88. נָגַד

89. צָוָה

90. שָׁמַר

2: 21—24.

91. אָב

92. אִישׁ

93. אָם

94. אִשָּׁה

95. בָּנָה

96. בָּשָׂר

97. נָפַל

98. עֹבַד

99. עָצָם

100. פָּעַם

2: 25—3: 11.

101. בּוֹשׁ

102. גָּם

103. יָדַע

104. יָרָא

105. נָגַד

106. נָגַע

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|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 107. עֵין | 133. הָרֵג | 5 : 14—6 : 11. | 188. רָגַל |
| 108. עִם | 134. חָטְאָה | 161. בָּחַר | 189. רוּם |
| 109. קוֹל | 135. יָטַב | 162. גָּבוֹר | 190. שָׂאָר |
| 110. שָׁמַע | 136. כָּחַ | 163. דָּוָר | 8 : 13—9 : 21. |
| 3 : 11—22. | 137. נִשְׂאָה | 164. לֵב | |
| 111. בִּלְתִּי | 138. פָּה | 165. מַעֲשֵׂה | 191. דָּבַר |
| 112. בֵּן | 139. פָּתַח | 166. נָחַם | 192. דָּרַשׁ |
| 113. יָד | 140. קוּם | 167. עֲשָׂרִים | 193. יָוֵן |
| 114. יָלַד | 4 : 13—26. | 168. צִדִּיק | 194. כָּרַת |
| 115. לִבַּשׁ | 141. אָהַל | 169. רַב | 195. מִזְבֵּחַ |
| 116. לֶחֶם | 142. אָזַן | 170. שָׁחַת | 196. מִשְׁפָּחָה |
| 117. יָעַד | 143. אָחוּת | 6 : 12—7 : 11. | 197. סוּר |
| 118. עָתָה | 144. אָחֵר | 171. אָמָה | 198. עוֹלָה |
| 119. שׁוּב | 145. יָשַׁב | 172. אָסַף | 199. שָׁפַךְ |
| 120. שָׁלַח | 146. נִחֲשֶׁת | 173. בֵּית | 200. שָׁתָה |
| 3 : 22—4 : 4. | 147. נָכָה | 174. בְּרִית | 9 : 21—11 : 3. |
| 121. אָח | 148. עוֹד | 175. חוֹדֵשׁ | 201. גָּבּוֹל |
| 122. בָּכוֹר | 149. עָזַן | 176. חוּזִין | 202. גּוֹי |
| 123. דָּרָךְ | 150. עִיר | 177. חֲמִשִּׁים | 203. גָּלָה |
| 124. חָרַב | 4 : 26—5 : 13. | 178. כָּפַר | 204. דָּבַר |
| 125. יָסַף | 151. אָחֵר | 179. מָעַל | 205. לָשׁוֹן |
| 126. מִנְחָה | 152. אֲרָבַעִים | 180. פָּתַח | 206. מִמְּלָכָה |
| 127. עוֹלָם | 153. בֵּת | 7 : 12—8 : 13. | 207. נָסַע |
| 128. צָאן | 154. חִיָּה | 181. הָר | 208. עָבַד |
| 129. רָעָה | 155. חָלַל | 182. זָכַר | 209. רָעַ |
| 130. שָׁכַן | 156. מֵאָה | 183. כִּסֵּה | 210. יִשְׁפָּה |
| 4 : 5—12. | 157. סִפָּר | 184. כָּף | 11 : 3—12 : 13. |
| 131. אָם | 158. עֲשָׂרָה | 185. עָבַר | 211. גָּדַל |
| 132. דָּם | 159. שְׁלֹשִׁים | 186. עַתָּה | 212. יָרַד |
| | 160. שְׁמֹנֶה | 187. רִאשׁוֹן | 213. לְמַעַן |

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| 214. נָא | 15:3—17. | 268. רוּץ * | 294. לֹוץ |
| 215. נָגַב | 241. אֵיל | 269. תָּמִים | 295. מִצָּה |
| 216. נָמָה | 242. אָמֶן | 270. תִּשְׁעָה | 296. סָנַר |
| 217. עֵם | 243. אֵשׁ | 18:2—11. | 297. קִצָּה |
| 218. קָרַב | 244. חֶשֶׁב | 271. אֶרֶץ | 298. שָׁכַב * |
| 219. רָעַב | 245. יָרֵשׁ | 272. יָקֹון * | 299. שָׁכַם |
| 220. שָׂרָף | 246. סִפֵּר | 273. חָדַל | 300. שָׁעַר * |
| 12:14—13:14. | 247. צִדְקָה | 274. חֹן | 19:7—18. |
| 221. אֵל | 248. קָבַר | 275. מָהֵר | 301. גִּיר |
| 222. בָּקַר | 249. שָׁלוֹם | 276. מַעַט * | 302. חֹזֶק * |
| 223. הָלַל | 250. שָׁמֶשׁ | 277. סֵלָה | 303. בִּכְרִי |
| 224. יָחַד | 15:18—16:10. | 278. עָמַד * | 304. מַלְטָה |
| 225. יָכַל | 251. אִי | 279. תָּחִין | 305. נִבְטָה |
| 226. יָמִין | 252. בָּרַח | 280. שָׁחָה * | 306. נִוַּח |
| 227. בָּבַד | 253. חָמָס | 18:12—30. | 307. פֶּן |
| 228. בָּסַף | 254. מִלְּאָה * | 281. אֲדוֹן * | 308. קָטַן |
| 229. צָפוֹן | 255. עָנָה | 282. חָרָה | 309. רָעַע |
| 230. שָׂרַח | 256. קָלַל | 283. יֵשׁ * | 310. שָׁכַר * |
| 13:15—15:2. | 257. קָץ | 284. מִשְׁפָּט * | 19:19—20:6. |
| 231. אֲדֹנָי | 258. רֵב * | 285. נָגַשׁ * | 311. בָּעַל |
| 232. אֵל | 259. שִׁפְחָה | 286. עָנָה * | 312. דָּבַק |
| 233. כָּהֵן | 260. שִׁפְטָה * | 287. פָּלָא | 313. הִפְדָּה |
| 234. מִדְּבַר | 16:11—18:2. | 288. פָּנָה * | 314. חֲטָא * |
| 235. מִלְחָמָה | 261. אֹזֶת | 289. קָרַב * | 315. חָלוֹם |
| 236. מָלַךְ | 262. אֲחֻזָּה | 290. רָשָׁע * | 316. חֲסֵד * |
| 237. נִיס | 263. רָמוֹן | 18:31—19:6. | 317. לָכַב * |
| 238. נָעַר | 264. זָכַר | 291. אָדָּה | 318. עָמַד * |
| 239. צָר | 265. נָצַב | 292. דָּלַת | 319. קָרוֹב |
| 240. רָדַף | 266. נִשְׂאָה * | 293. מָרַם | 320. שָׁקָה |
| | 267. פָּרַר | | |

20 : 6—21 : 1.

321. אֵזֶן*
322. אֵלֶךְ*
323. אִמָּה
324. בַּעַד
325. יָכַח
326. נָבִיא*
327. פָּלַל
328. פָּקַד*
329. רָפָא
330. תָּעָה

21 : 2—22 : 3.

331. אֲדָב*
332. בָּבָה*
333. חֲמוּר
334. יָלַד
335. מָוֶה*
336. נָטַע
337. קָשָׁה
338. רָחַק
339. שָׁבַע*
340. שָׁלַךְ*

22 : 3—17.

341. אָהוּ
342. אֵיב*
343. בָּקַע
344. יָעַן
345. כָּה*
346. נָאֵם*
347. עָרַךְ

348. קָח

349. רָחֹק

350. שָׁחַט

22 : 18—24 : 16.

351. אָבָה

352. בָּתוּלָה

353. גָּמַל

354. גָּר

355. מָלֵא

356. מָשַׁל

357. נָעֲרָה

358. סָכִיב*

359. קָבַר

360. שָׁקַל

24 : 17—25 : 6.

361. אָמַת*

362. בָּנָד*

363. חָרַשׁ

364. כָּלִי*

365. צָלַח

366. קָדַם

367. רָכַב

368. שָׁמַאל

369. שָׁנֵא*

370. שָׂאֵל*

25 : 7—26 : 5.

371. בָּטָן

372. חָצַר*

373. חָקָה*

374. מָכַר

375. מִצּוֹה*

376. מִשְׁמֶרֶת

377. קָנָה

378. שָׁבָעִים

379. שָׁשִׁים

380. תּוֹרָה*

26 : 6—27 : 16.

381. בִּרְכָה

382. זָרַע

383. חָנָה*

384. מִדּוּעַ

385. מִקְנֶה

386. נָחַל*

387. עוֹר

388. עֵז

389. רִיב

390. שְׁעִיר

27 : 17—28 : 20.

391. אָרַר

392. חָמָה

393. יָצַק

394. נָדַר

395. נָכַר

396. צָעַק

397. תָּהַל*

398. רִיחַ

399. שָׁכַח*

400. שָׁמֵן*

28 : 21—31 : 13.

401. חֲרָפָה

402. יָדָה*

403. יָתַר*

404. כָּבוֹד*

405. מָחַר

406. מָשַׁח

407. נָצַל*

408. עֲבוּדָה*

409. קָצִיר

410. שִׁית

31 : 14—49.

411. בָּקַשׁ*

412. חָלַק

413. נִחְלָה*

414. נִשְׁגַּח

415. יָעַד

416. פָּשַׁע

417. צָפָה

418. שִׁמְחָה

419. שִׁיר

420. תָּקַע

31 : 49—33 : 11.

421. זָכַח*

422. זָכַח*

423. חָנַן

424. יָרָה

425. מִחְנֶה*

426. סָתַר

427. פָּר*

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| 428. צָרַר | 454. חָכַם * | 49 : 4—24. | 507. אָשָׁה |
| 429. רָצָה | 455. יָאֹר | 481. אַרְיָה | 508. קָטַח * |
| 430. שׁוּר | 456. עוֹף | 482. זָרַע | 509. כָּמָה |
| 33 : 12—35 : 14. | 457. עָלִיוֹן | 483. חָלַק | 510. פָּעַר |
| 431. זָנָה | 458. קָדִים | 484. חֵץ | 511. פָּרָא |
| 432. חֵיל * | 459. קָנָה | 485. יִשְׁעָה | 512. בָּרוֹל |
| 433. חָלַל | 460. חָפֵשׁ | 486. כָּבֶם | 513. גְּבוּרָה |
| 434. חָפֵץ | 41 : 9—45 : 7. | 487. פּוֹיִן | 514. גָּבַר |
| 435. טָהַר | 461. בֵּין * | 488. רָצוֹן | 515. גּוֹדֵל |
| 436. טָמֵא * | 462. דִּבֵּשׁ | 489. שָׁבַט | 516. גֵּיא |
| 437. מִסְפָּר * | 463. בּוֹן * | 490. שֵׁן | 517. דּוֹד |
| 438. נִסָּד | 464. כִּסֵּא * | 49 : 15—50 : 26. | 518. דִּבֶּרֶךְ |
| 439. צָרָה | 465. עָמַל | 491. אָרוֹן * | 519. הִכָּל |
| 440. שָׁמַד | 466. עָרוּה | 492. גִּבְעָה | 520. הִיכָל |
| 35 : 15—39 : 4. | 467. קָבִין * | 493. עֵבֶר | 521. זֹר |
| 441. אֱלוֹף | 468. שְׂאֲרִית | 494. עֶזֶר | 522. זַעַק |
| 442. אֱלֻמָּנָה | 469. שָׁלֵם * | 495. פָּרֵשׁ | 523. חִבָּל |
| 443. בּוֹר | 470. תּוֹעֵבָה * | 496. רָכַב * | 524. חָנָן |
| 444. מַגִּדֵּל | 45 : 8—49 : 3. | 497. שָׁלַל | 525. חוֹל |
| 445. מָטָה * | 471. אַחֲרִית | 498. אָבֵד * | 526. חוֹמָה * |
| 446. מָלַךְ * | 472. גָּאֵל * | 499. אֲבִיוֹן | 527. חָזָה |
| 447. עֵמֶק | 473. חָלַב | 500. אֲדוֹן | 528. חָזַק |
| 448. קָרַע | 474. חָלָה | 501. אֲוֹן | 529. חֲכָמָה * |
| 449. שְׂאוֹל | 475. חָק * | 502. אֲצָר | 530. חֲצִי * |
| 450. שָׂרַת | 476. יָהָר | 503. אֱלֹהִים | 531. חָרָם |
| 39 : 5—41 : 8. | 477. סוֹס * | 504. אֲנִישׁ * | 532. חֲשָׁד |
| 451. אָסַר | 478. רֵאשִׁית | 505. אָרוֹן | 533. חֲרַת |
| 452. אָצַל | 479. שָׁבַל | 506. אֲרָד | 534. טָהוֹר |
| 453. גָּפֶן | 480. תָּמַם | | 535. טָמֵא |
| | | | 536. יָבֵשׁ |
| | | | 537. יַעֲזֵן |

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| 538. יַעַר | 558. מִדָּה | 578. עָנִי | 598. רֶנֶן |
| 539. יָצַר | 559. מוֹסֵר | 579. עֵנָן | 599. שִׁבְעַת |
| 540. יִרְעָה | 560. מִזְרַח | 580. עֵצָה | 600. שִׁבְתָּ |
| 541. יִשֶׁע * | 561. מַחֲשַׁבְתָּ | 581. עֶרְבָה | 601. שִׁנְתָּ |
| 542. יִשָּׂר * | 562. מַלְכוּת | 582. פֶּאֶה | 602. שָׂדֶה |
| 543. כָּבֵשׁ | 563. מִקְדָּשׁ | 583. פֶּדָה | 603. שָׂאָה |
| 544. כָּסִיל | 564. מָרוֹם | 584. פָּעַל | 604. שׁוֹפָר |
| 545. כָּעַס | 565. מִשָּׂא | 585. פָּרַשׁ | 605. שִׁיר |
| 546. כָּרוֹב | 566. מִשְׁכָּן * | 586. צָדֵק * | 606. שְׁלַחַן |
| 547. פָּרַם | 567. נָבֵא * | 587. צוּר | 607. שְׁלֵם |
| 548. פָּשַׁל | 568. נָנַע | 588. קָדוֹשׁ * | 608. שָׁמַיִם |
| 549. פָּתַב * | 569. נָדַח | 589. קָדֵשׁ * | 609. שְׁמִמָּה |
| 550. פָּתַף | 570. נָחַל | 590. קָטַר * | 610. שָׁקָר |
| 551. לָחֵם * | 571. נָצַר | 591. קִטְרָה | 611. תְּהַלָּה |
| 552. לָכַד * | 572. סָלַע | 592. קִיר | 612. תְּמִיד * |
| 553. לָמַד | 573. עֲדָה * | 593. קָצַר | 613. תְּפֹאֶרֶת |
| 554. מָאָס | 574. עֲדוּת | 594. קָרָבָן | 614. תְּפִלָּה |
| 555. מָנִן | 575. עוּר | 595. קָרַשׁ | 615. תְּרוּמָה |
| 556. מִגְרֵשׁ | 576. עוֹז | 596. רָחַב | |
| 557. מָדַד | 577. עֲמוּד * | 597. רִיב | |

1. Light.
2. God.
3. To say.
4. Earth.
5. To be.
6. Water.
7. Upon.
8. Faces.
9. Spirit.
10. Heavens.

11. One.
12. Between.
13. Morning.
14. Good.
15. Day.
16. That.
17. Night.
18. Evening.
19. To call.
20. To see.

21. Unto.
22. Which.
23. Seed.
24. Sea.
25. So.
26. Place.
27. To make.
28. Two.
29. Midst.
30. Under.

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| 31. Four. | 71. Stone. | 111. Except. |
| 32. Great. | 72. That. | 112. Son. |
| 33. To go out. | 73. To go. | 113. Hand. |
| 34. Season. | 74. Gold. | 114. To bear. |
| 35. Soul. | 75. Appearance. | 115. To clothe. |
| 36. To give. | 76. River. | 116. Bread. |
| 37. Tree. | 77. To go around. | 117. Until. |
| 38. Fruit. | 78. Head. | 118. Now. |
| 39. Three. | 79. Evil. | 119. To return. |
| 40. Year. | 80. Name. | 120. To send. |
| 41. Man. | 81. To eat. | 121. Brother. |
| 42. Ground. | 82. Separation. | 122. First-born. |
| 43. Cattle. | 83. To come. | 123. Way. |
| 44. To bless. | 84. To take. | 124. Sword. |
| 45. Life. | 85. What. | 125. To add. |
| 46. Five. | 86. To die. | 126. Offering. |
| 47. All. | 87. To find. | 127. Eternity. |
| 48. Wing. | 88. Before. | 128. Flock. |
| 49. To be full. | 89. To command. | 129. To feed. |
| 50. To multiply. | 90. To keep. | 130. To dwell. |
| 51. These. | 91. Father. | 131. If. |
| 52. Behold. | 92. Man. | 132. Blood. |
| 53. Jehovah. | 93. Mother. | 133. To slay. |
| 54. To finish. | 94. Woman. | 134. Sin. |
| 55. Exceedingly. | 95. To build. | 135. To be good. |
| 56. Work. | 96. Flesh. | 136. Strength. |
| 57. Host. | 97. To fall. | 137. To bear. |
| 58. To be holy. | 98. To leave. | 138. Mouth. |
| 59. Seven. | 99. Bone. | 139. Door. |
| 60. Six. | 100. Time. | 140. To arise. |
| 61. There is not. | 101. To be ashamed. | 141. Tent. |
| 62. Nose. | 102. Also. | 142. Then. |
| 63. Not. | 103. To know. | 143. Sister. |
| 64. From. | 104. To be afraid. | 144. Another. |
| 65. To serve. | 105. To tell. | 145. To dwell. |
| 66. To go up. | 106. To smite. | 146. Brass. |
| 67. Dust. | 107. Eye. | 147. To smite. |
| 68. Field. | 108. With. | 148. Again. |
| 69. To place. | 109. Voice. | 149. Iniquity. |
| 70. There. | 110. To hear. | 150. City. |

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| 151. After. | 191. To speak. | 231. Lord. |
| 152. Forty. | 192. To seek. | 232. Almighty. |
| 153. Daughter. | 193. Wine. | 233. Priest. |
| 154. To live. | 194. To cut. | 234. Wilderness. |
| 155. To begin. | 195. Altar. | 235. War. |
| 156. Hundred. | 196. Family. | 236. King. |
| 157. Book. | 197. To turn aside. | 237. To flee. |
| 158. Ten. | 198. Burnt-offering. | 238. Youth. |
| 159. Thirty. | 199. To pour out. | 239. Enemy. |
| 160. Eight. | 200. To drink. | 240. To pursue. |
| 161. To choose. | 201. Boundary. | 241. Ram. |
| 162. Hero. | 202. Nation. | 242. To believe. |
| 163. Generation. | 203. To uncover. | 243. Fire. |
| 164. Heart. | 204. Word. | 244. To think. |
| 165. Work. | 205. Tongue. | 245. To possess. |
| 166. To comfort. | 206. Kingdom. | 246. To recount. |
| 167. Twenty. | 207. To journey. | 247. Righteousness. |
| 168. Righteous. | 208. Servant. | 248. To bury. |
| 169. Many. | 209. Friend. | 249. Peace. |
| 170. To corrupt. | 210. Lip. | 250. Sun. |
| 171. Cubit. | 211. To be great. | 251. Where. |
| 172. To gather. | 212. To go down. | 252. To flee. |
| 173. House. | 213. In order that. | 253. Violence. |
| 174. Covenant. | 214. I pray thee. | 254. Angel. |
| 175. Month. | 215. South. | 255. To afflict. |
| 176. Outside. | 216. To stretch out. | 256. To curse. |
| 177. Fifty. | 217. People. | 257. End. |
| 178. To cover. | 218. To approach. | 258. Multitude. |
| 179. Above. | 219. Famine. | 259. Maid-servant. |
| 180. To open. | 220. To burn. | 260. To judge. |
| 181. Mountain. | 221. Not. | 261. Sign. |
| 182. To remember. | 222. Cattle. | 262. Possession. |
| 183. To cover. | 223. To praise. | 263. Multitude. |
| 184. Hand. | 224. Together. | 264. Male. |
| 185. To pass over. | 225. To be able. | 265. To stand. |
| 186. Time. | 226. Right hand. | 266. Prince. |
| 187. First. | 227. To be heavy. | 267. To dissolve. |
| 188. Foot. | 228. Silver. | 268. To run. |
| 189. To be high. | 229. North. | 269. Perfect. |
| 190. To remain. | 230. Prince. | 270. Nine. |

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| 271. Path. | 310. To break. | 350. To slaughter. |
| 272. Old. | 311. Master. | 351. To be willing. |
| 273. To cease. | 312. To cleave. | 352. Virgin. |
| 274. Grace. | 313. To overturn. | 353. Camel. |
| 275. To hasten. | 314. To sin. | 354. Sojourner. |
| 276. A little. | 315. Dream. | 355. Full. |
| 277. Flour. | 316. Mercy. | 356. To rule. |
| 278. To stand. | 317. Heart. | 357. Maiden. |
| 279. To wash. | 318. With. | 358. Around. |
| 280. To bow down. | 319. Near. | 359. Grave. |
| 281. Lord. | 320. To drink. | 360. Shekel. |
| 282. To be angry. | 321. Ear. | 361. Truth. |
| 283. There is. | 322. Thousand. | 362. Garment. |
| 284. Judgment. | 323. Maid-servant. | 363. To plow. |
| 285. To draw near. | 324. About. | 364. Instrument. |
| 286. To answer. | 325. To reprove. | 365. To prosper. |
| 287. To be wonderful. | 326. Prophet. | 366. East. |
| 288. To turn. | 327. To pray. | 367. To ride. |
| 289. Midst. | 328. To visit. | 368. Left hand. |
| 290. Wicked. | 329. To heal. | 369. To hate. |
| 291. Only. | 330. To wander. | 370. To ask. |
| 292. Door. | 331. To love. | 371. Belly. |
| 293. Before. | 332. To weep. | 372. Court. |
| 294. To lodge. | 333. Ass. | 373. Statute. |
| 295. Unleavened | 334. Child. | 374. To sell. |
| bread. | 335. Death. | 375. Commandment. |
| 296. To shut. | 336. To plant. | 376. Charge. |
| 297. End. | 337. Bow. | 377. To obtain. |
| 298. To lie down. | 338. To be distant. | 378. Seventy. |
| 299. To rise up early. | 339. To swear. | 379. Sixty. |
| 300. Gate. | 340. To cast. | 380. Law. |
| 301. To sojourn. | 341. To take hold of. | 381. Blessing. |
| 302. To seize. | 342. To be hostile. | 382. To sow. |
| 303. Plain. | 343. To split. | 383. To encamp. |
| 304. To deliver. | 344. Because. | 384. Why. |
| 305. To behold. | 345. Thus. | 385. Cattle. |
| 306. To rest. | 346. Oracle. | 386. River. |
| 307. Lest. | 347. To set in order. | 387. Skin. |
| 308. Small. | 348. Horn. | 388. Goat. |
| 309. To be evil. | 349. Distant. | 389. To strive. |

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| 390. Hairy. | 430. Ox. | 469. To recompense. |
| 391. To curse. | 431. To commit | 470. Abomination. |
| 392. Fury. | fornication. | 471. Last. |
| 393. To pour. | 432. Strength. | 472. To redeem. |
| 394. Vow. | 433. Slain. | 473. Fat. |
| 395. To recognize. | 434. To delight in. | 474. To be sick. |
| 396. To cry out. | 435. To be clean. | 475. Statute. |
| 397. Congregation. | 436. To be unclean. | 476. Excellency. |
| 398. Savour. | 437. Number. | 477. Horse. |
| 399. To forget. | 438. Libation. | 478. Beginning. |
| 400. Oil. | 439. Trouble. | 479. To act wisely. |
| 401. Reproach. | 440. To destroy. | 480. To be consumed. |
| 402. To thank. | 441. Duke. | 481. Lion. |
| 403. To remain. | 442. Widow. | 482. Right arm. |
| 404. Glory. | 443. Pit. | 483. To divide. |
| 405. To-morrow. | 444. Tower. | 484. Arrow. |
| 406. To anoint. | 445. Tribe. | 485. Salvation. |
| 407. To deliver. | 446. To reign. | 486. To wash. |
| 408. Service. | 447. Valley. | 487. To scatter. |
| 409. Harvest. | 448. To rend. | 488. Desire. |
| 410. To set. | 449. Sheol. | 489. Tribe. |
| 411. To seek. | 450. To minister. | 490. Tooth. |
| 412. Portion. | 451. To bind. | 491. Ark. |
| 413. Inheritance. | 452. Beside. | 492. Hill. |
| 414. To reach. | 453. Vine. | 493. Beyond. |
| 415. Witness. | 454. Wise. | 494. To help. |
| 416. Transgression. | 455. River. | 495. Horseman. |
| 417. To watch. | 456. Fowl. | 496. Chariot. |
| 418. Joy. | 457. Most High. | 497. Spoil. |
| 419. Song. | 458. East. | 498. To perish. |
| 420. To blow. | 459. Branch. | 499. Needy. |
| 421. To sacrifice. | 460. To seize. | 500. Socket. |
| 422. Sacrifice. | 461. To discern. | 501. Iniquity. |
| 423. To be gracious. | 462. Honey. | 502. Treasure. |
| 424. To teach. | 463. To establish. | 503. God. |
| 425. Camp. | 464. Throne. | 504. Man. |
| 426. To hide. | 465. Labor. | 505. Cedar. |
| 427. Bull. | 466. Nakedness. | 506. Length. |
| 428. To distress. | 467. To gather. | 507. Fire-offering. |
| 429. To please. | 468. Remnant. | 508. To trust. |

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| 509. High place. | 545. To provoke. | 581. Plain. |
| 510. To burn. | 546. Cherub. | 582. Corner. |
| 511. To create. | 547. Vineyard. | 583. To redeem. |
| 512. Iron. | 548. To stumble. | 584. To work. |
| 513. Might. | 549. To write. | 585. To spread. |
| 514. Man. | 550. Shoulder. | 586. Righteousness. |
| 515. Lot. | 551. To fight. | 587. Rock. |
| 516. Valley. | 552. To capture. | 588. Holy. |
| 517. Beloved. | 553. To teach. | 589. Holiness. |
| 518. To tread. | 554. To reject. | 590. To burn incense. |
| 519. Vanity. | 555. Shield. | 591. Incense. |
| 520. Temple. | 556. Suburbs. | 592. Wall. |
| 521. To be strange. | 557. To measure. | 593. To reap. |
| 522. To cry out. | 558. Measure. | 594. Offering. |
| 523. Pangs. | 559. Reproof. | 595. Board. |
| 524. Feast. | 560. East. | 596. Breadth. |
| 525. To be in pain. | 561. Thought. | 597. Strife. |
| 526. Wall. | 562. Kingdom. | 598. To sing. |
| 527. To see. | 563. Sanctuary. | 599. To be satisfied. |
| 528. Strong. | 564. High place. | 600. To cease. |
| 529. Wisdom. | 565. Burden. | 601. Sabbath. |
| 530. Half. | 566. Tabernacle. | 602. To spoil. |
| 531. To destroy. | 567. To prophesy. | 603. Vanity. |
| 532. Darkness. | 568. Plague. | 604. Trumpet. |
| 533. To be dismayed. | 569. To drive out. | 605. To sing. |
| 534. Clean. | 570. To inherit. | 606. Table. |
| 535. Unclean. | 571. To keep. | 607. Peace-offering. |
| 536. To be dry. | 572. Rock. | 608. To be desolate. |
| 537. To counsel. | 573. Congregation. | 609. Desolation. |
| 538. Forest. | 574. Testimony. | 610. Falsehood. |
| 539. To form. | 575. To awake. | 611. Praise. |
| 540. Curtain. | 576. Strength. | 612. Continuity. |
| 541. To save. | 577. Pillar. | 613. Beauty. |
| 542. Upright. | 578. Poor. | 614. Prayer. |
| 543. Lamb. | 579. Cloud. | 615. Heave-offering. |
| 544. Fool. | 580. Counsel. | |

Exercises.

Strong Verbs.

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|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| דָּבַר | יָנַב | סָנַר | יָשַׁבַת | הִבְדִּיל |
| נִמְכָּרִים | גּוּזַל | הִכְלִמוּ | מָשַׁךְ | מִתְפַּבֵּד |
| צִדְקָתָה | פָּקוּדֵי | אִכְפָּר | לָמַד | תִּתְפַּשׁ |
| תִּלְקֶטוּ | בִּפְרָחִים | יִתְמַלְטוּ | אֶזְכִּיר | תִּשְׁבְּרוּן |
| בְּגָדָה | שָׁפַל | הִשְׁלַכְתִּי | הִגְמַל | נִסְתָּרוּ |
| שָׁכַלְתִּי | וַיִּפְשַׁט | הִמְשִׁיכָר | וַיִּסְמָךְ | הִמְשַׁל |
| פָּלְטָה | הִבְתֵּב | יִדְבֵּק | אֶזְמָרָה | יִגְדֵּל |
| הִקְדִּימָנִי | וַיִּסְפָּרֶם | תִּמְשַׁכְּנִי | שָׁפְכִי | שִׁקְטָה |
| נִמְלָתָהּ | הִמְלִפְשָׁכֶם | וּתְקַשְּׁרִים | סִפְדָּה | טָמְנָהּ |
| | | | יִשְׁמְרוּ | מִבְּקָשֶׁיךָ |

Guttural Verbs.

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| פָּשַׁעְתָּ | נִשְׁמַעְתָּ | יַעְזְרוּ | יִכְמַח | גִּרְשָׁה |
| הִנְבִּיחַ | נִהַפֵּךְ | תִּהְרַבְּנָה | הִשְׁבִּיעַ | מִבְעֶרְתָּ |
| יִרְשִׁיעַךְ | יִרְדְּמוּ | וַיִּבְהַלֵּךְ | הִטְהָרוּ | יֵאֱמֵן |
| יִבְקַעוּךָ | מִתְבַּרֵּךְ | כַּעֲסוּנִי | תִּבְלָעֵם | הִרְוִיזוּ |
| | | תִּרְעִי שָׁנוּ | נַעֲבִדֶם | תִּאָּכַל |

Contracted Verbs.

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| נָצַר | אָקַל | הִנָּד | פֹּרַר | יָשָׁךְ |
| וַיִּגַּל | נִתְפָּחֶם | הִחַל | נִשָּׁתָה | מִחַלְלִי |
| יָקַד | יָקַח | תָּתָה | יִשְׁתּוּמֵם | קָחָה |
| תִּדְמּוּ | וַיִּמָּד | נָצַב | נִשְׁדָּנוּ | הִבִּיטָה |
| נִתְצַו | תִּרְעֵם | סִבּוּתָהּ | תִּתְחַנְּנוּ | יִוָּאֵר |
| | | | אִשְׁתַּעֲשַׁע | תִּרְנָה |

Quiescent Verbs.

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| הַמְלִיץ | הִאֲמוּ | וַיִּחַל | צִמְּתָם | נָטוּ |
| וַיּוֹלֵד | בְּזוּיָהּ | תִּלְכִּי | יָנוּ | נִפְלְאוּת |
| יָעַת | יוֹסֵר | וּרְפָאֲתִיו | תָּלִין | שָׂאת |
| וְאָסַר | וְהִנֵּחַתִּי | מִיָּנֶקֶת | הָדָה | אָבַל |
| שָׁתָה | נִשְׁאַתָּם | בִּרְאָתָהּ | צָאָתָה | וַיָּבֵס |
| הִאֲבִיר | וַיִּפְּאוּ | הִנָּדַד | הִשְׁקָתָהּ | הִתְרַמְּמָהּ |
| וַיִּזֶן | נִזְרָא | וַיִּיף | קָנָה | וַאֲיָקָן |
| וַתִּפֶּן | נִבְּנָה | מָתָהּ | נִפְצָוָתָם | הִבִּי |
| תָּט | הִרְאֹתָהּ | אָמוּטָהּ | יִבְלִיתִיו | הִשְׁוִכִּינָהּ |
| מִטְמָאָהּ | הִתְוֹדֹתָהּ | יִשְׁוֹרֵר | הִשְׁתַּחֲוִי | אָבִים |
| תִּקְרָאנָהּ | דְּמִיתָהּ | אָבָאָהּ | הִצִּיגְנִי | מִתְגֹּרֵר |
| | נִהְיִיתִי | יָמַח | הִוֹדֹתָהּ | תִּבְכִּינָהּ |

ED WIDENER



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